THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Mail and Troop Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

No. 128,119—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs 57, per Hhd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

S. S. "PENINSULAR."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

A STEAM BARGE to take Passengers on Board will LEAVE the APOLLO BUNDER at 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, 13th May. The steamer will call at 6 p.m.

Heavy Baggage to be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon by 10 a.m. on that day.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† BOKARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	9th May.
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	70	G. W. Atkinson.	16th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J. Weighell...	30th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4115	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crowe	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	27th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crowe	11th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	T. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	25th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crowe	8th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. T. Webber	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.J. Weighell...	22nd ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	42.5	800	W.D. Worcester	29th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1890.
PENINSULAR	5500	1008	H. Wyatt	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	8th May.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	22nd ,,
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson.	5th June.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
R RUBATTINO	5,000	600	16th May 1890.
PO			1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 12th May 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21, April 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Beehtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
aMARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,209	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
aWill not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	G. Walluschnig	3,800	550	21st May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May 1890, at 2 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer s. s. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 2,960 tons, Commander H. HARRISON, will sail for DUNKIRK DIRECT, on or about the 14th May, 1890.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisites for Comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be landed at Plymouth.

For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents
Forbes Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 11th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1 168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 14th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 9th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 24th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th May, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	2,880	25th May 1890

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th February, 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
LARABIA	3544	J. Laird	13th May.
MNUBIA	3511	J. G. Knox	20th May.

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESE splendid first-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class at LLOYD'S will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL as follows:—

CITY OF AGRA ..... 20th May.
CITY OF EDINBURGH ..... 12th June.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas, and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, & Co.,
Agents.

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ICE BOXES OR REFRIGERATORS.

		Rs. a.
Ice Boxes or Refrigerators,. size.	11 by 8½ by 8 ins.	13 8
,, ,, ,, ,,	16 by 12 by 11 ,,	23 0
,, ,, ,, ,,	17 by 14 by 13 ,,	28 8
Portable Ice House or Refrigerators, with inner shelves ...	18 by 16 by 25 ,,	44 0
,, ,, ,, ,,	22 by 20 by 28 ,,	63 0
,, ,, ,, ,,	27 by 21 by 29 ,,	78 0
,, ,, ,, ,,	33 by 22½ by 31 ,,	92 0
,, ,, ,, ,,	39 by 24 by 42 ,,	112 0
American box Refrigerator	33 by 23 by 31 ,,	117 0
,, Cabinet Refrigerator..	36 by 43 by 25 ,,	250 0
,, ,, ,, ...	40 by 49 by 28 ,,	300 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

FINEST CEYLON TEA.

DIRECT FROM THE GROWERS,
OSCAR MARINITSCH AND Co.
Per Pound Re. 1-6, and Re. 1-12.

Sole Agents for India,
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S

COCA WINE

IS of great value to those suffering from nervous exhaustion or mental fatigue, and forms a refreshing and gentle stimulant.

It can be taken alike by the invalid and the strong as a pleasant beverage, without injury to the appetite or digestive power, and has the effect of maintaining or restoring nerve force, whether debilitated either from illness or from excessive mental or bodily exertion. Among travellers, and others engaged in high-pressure pursuits, necessitating severe strain on mind and body, this wine acts like a charm.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8; per Dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., Bombay.

FEVER REMEDIES,

PREPARED BY

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

FEVER DROPS.	"Very efficient" concentrated. Per bottle, Rs. 2.
FEVER MIXTURE.	"Great success in many cases." Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER SALINE.	"An excellent preparation. Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's McLean's formula. Per phial, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's own preparation. Per phial, Rs. 3.
SACCHARO CHIRETTIN.	Antiperiodic in Fever. Per bottle, Rs. 1, 1-8 and 2-8.
LIQUOR CHIRETTIN.	Liquid form of above. Per bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

GUNS, RIFLES & REVOLVERS.

TREACHER'S "KEEPER" GUN.

D-B B-L C-F Gun, 12-bore, double-Grip action, Rebounding Locks, Left Barrel Choke, Engraved, &c. Price Rs. 130, cash.

Ditto ditto superior quality and extra finish. Price Rs. 158, cash.

TREACHER'S "SPECIAL" GUN.

D-B C-F Gun, 12-bore, Top Lever, Double Bolt, Snap Action, Rebounding Locks, Hammers below line of sight, Percussion Fence Action, Damascus Engraved Barrels, left Choke, highly finished. Price Rs. 189, cash.

Ditto ditto superior finish. Price Rs. 235.

Black Waterproof Cases with Fittings complete. Price Rs. 47.8 and 52-8.

MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS FOR SHIKARIES
FOR SHOT OR BALL.

Single Barrel ..... Rs. 34 0
Double Barrel ..... ,, 52 8

Case with Fittings complete for single or double Barrel Gun, Rs. 36.

TREACHER'S BRITISH "BULL DOG" REVOLVER.

Five Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 89, cash.

Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 44, cash.

TREACHER'S "ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY" REVOLVER.

Six Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c., Price Rs. 40, cash.

Ditto ditto ·450 bore, Plated, Rs. 44, cash.
Ditto ditto ·455 bore, Blued, Rs. 47.
Six Chambers, ·455 bore, Plated, Rs. 52-8.

Six Chambers ·476 bore, Blued, Rs. 50.
Ditto ditto ·476 bore, Plated, Rs. 55.

TREACHER'S SPORTING RIFLES.

D-B B-L C-F Express Rifle, ·450 bore, Double Grip Action, Lever over Guard, Percussion Fence, Rebounding Back Action, Henry's Rifling, &c., Price Rs. 315 cash.

Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price, Rs. 88, cash.

TREACHER'S ROOK RIFLES.

Single Barrel, Breech-loading Rook or Rabbit Rifle, ·380 bore, Side Lever, Snap Action, superior finish, with brass Rod complete. Price, Rs. 89, cash.

Ditto ditto ·360 bore, Martini-Henry Action. Rs. 110, cash.

Saloon Rifles, to take No. 3 Bulleted Breech Caps, Rs. 38.

Ditto ditto No. 1 Price Rs. 36.
Ditto ditto No. 3 Price Rs. 40.

Winchester Repeating Sporting Rifle, 6 shot, Rs. 90.
Ditto ditto, 12 shot, Rs. 100.
Ditto ditto, 500 Bore, Model 1886, 9 shot, Rs. 110.

TREACHER'S "ARMY AND NAVY" REGULATION REVOLVER.

New ·455 Regulation Revolver, Blued Steel Barrel, Rs. 100, cash.

Ditto ditto Plated, Rs. 105, cash.
Ditto ditto ·476 Plated, Rs. 110.

Oak Cases, with Fittings complete, for Revolver, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 19-8, each.

Colt's Pocket Pistol, ·410, Pin Fire, Rs. 27.

Solid Leather Sling Holsters with Pouch, Rs. 13-8.

NOTE.—The new Regulation Revolver, ·476, takes either the ·450 or ·455 Cartridge.

"GEM" AIR GUNS AND SUNDRIES.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY PERSONALLY, OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S
EDINA WHISKY

A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

(Matured in Sherry Casks.)

EDINA WHISKY

Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."

EDINA WHISKY

Possesses a Character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour, and Choicest Quality.

Per Dozen, Rs. 27.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR
GREASE PROOF LININGS,
FASHIONABLE
BEST QUALITY.

EXTRA LIGHT.
FELT HATS.
WELL VENTILATED.
SHAPES.
LARGE CHOICE.

THORPE & CO., OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY

Black Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...	Rs.	8 8
Drab Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...		
Brown Hard Felt, Low and Medium, all sizes		
The New Shades of Brown Hard Felt, Medium Crown		
Clerical Hats, Soft Felt throughout		
Boys' Hard Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs.	7 8

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	...	15	8
Tall Drab Fine Beaver Felt	...	11	8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	...	12	8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice..	..	5	0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	..	3	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks..	..	4	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks and Ear Flaps	..	4	0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	..	14	8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	..	14	8

THORPE & CO.,

WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory:—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

khbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.

Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
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UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
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HER EXCELLENCY
LADY HARRIS, C.I.

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SEASON'S DRESS. NOVELTIES.
SPECIALITIES. STYLES. UNSURPASSED.

DRESS HOMESPUNS.
All Wool. In natural Tones, Checks and Flecks. Beautifully Soft and Light. Refined Dyed Dresses. Latest Shades.

BENGALINES.
Leading Material, Plain and Fancy. All the Art Shades for Day and Evening Wear.

WASHING DRESSES, a most charming and varied Selection for Ladies and Children.

THE NEW PATTERNS ARE NOW READY.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HELMETS! "FOR ALL OCCASIONS."
GENTS' AND LADIES' SUN HATS!!

THE NEW CONSOLIDATED BODY.
Perfectly VENTILATED, very LIGHT, and thorough PROTECTION.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c., BOMBAY

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.
SOAP STONE PAINT!
SOAP STONE PAINT!!
SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.
PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES Rs. 20 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.

DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

SOLE AGENTS,
W. CROWDER AND CO.,
1, ASH LANE, FORT.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLUMBIA SKATING RINK,

OPEN EVERY EVENING, 8-30 to 11; and 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2 to 4 P.M.

Attractive Programme for SATURDAY EVENING

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP.

s. s. RYALL HALL..Jenkins, 3,300..400. abt. 12th May.

LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

NETHERLY HALL..Gavin ...3,300 400 abt...16th May

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers, at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO., Agents.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "NUBIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 8th May, 1890.

THE CITY LINE s. s. "CITY of AGRA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S Docks. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless Boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor, before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse

All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th May, 1890.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10
Single Copy.....Annas. 4

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of LADKAVAHOO, (Widow of the late LILLADHUR KESSOWJEE) late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

CHARANDAS CHATURBHOOJ, Son-in-law of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 3rd day of May, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the Fifty-third year of our reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

K. F. MODI,
Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

The 3rd day of May, 1890.

A GRAND ALFRESCO ENTERTAINMENT, under the auspices of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of W. India, will be held on FRIDAY, the 23rd of May, 1890. (For time and place and full particulars see future Advertisements.) This Entertainment will be got-up on a scale of magnificence never before seen in Bombay.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

1. A Prize of Rs. 15 will be given for the best Original Conundrum, and a Second Prize of Rs. 5 for the worst.

2. A Prize of Rs. 15 will be given for the best Poem (not to exceed forty lines) setting forth the aims and objects of the Association; Second Prize, Rs 5. Competitions must reach the Undersigned on or before the 20th instant, after which date none will be considered.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Admission to Grounds .....Re. 1-0
General Admission to all Entertainments and Grounds .....Rs. 2-8

Children under 12 years, Half-Price.

N.B.—Members of the Association may obtain Tickets at Half-Price on application to the Undersigned at the Office only.

C. A. CUTTRISS, General Secretary.

53, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

1 CURRENCY NOTE made over to the Police on the 4th instant. Any person claiming it to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending December 31st, 1889, at the rate of Rs. (70) seventy per Share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at this Office on and after THURSDAY, the 15th day of May, 1890, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register Books of the Company on the 9th instant.

The BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 10th, to SATURDAY the 17th May, 1890, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents, The Morarjee Gocouldass S. & W. Co., Ld.

Bombay, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 8th May, 1890.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs, can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed DAWK Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan, an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—JUBILLE 5 and 2 £ pieces, also a STEAM LAUNCH, For particulars please Apply to BHICAJEE & SONS, Jeweller, Apollo Bunder.

THE Giant Patent Phœnix with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 metal tunes and case complete, Rs. 125. Never imported into India before. STEFENAUER and Co., Bombay.

MOTIVALA'S COUGH PILLS, act as a charm in Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Lung and Throat diseases. They are pleasant to the taste, purely vegetable, very efficacious and cheap. Price 4, 6 and 10 annas per phial. See handbills containing certificates of cures, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

CAN ANYONE RECOMMEND a thoroughly good COACHMAN, capable of driving a pair of horses. Reply to A. B., care of this office.

WANTED AT ONCE.—A competent GEOLOGIST or MINING EXPERT to report on Diamond Fields in Madras Presidency. Apply to G., care of this paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An ACCOUNTANT for the Paymaster's Office, 28th Pioneers, stationed at Kirkee. He must be thoroughly conversant with Military Accounts. Apply PAYMASTER, 28th Bombay Pioneers.

WANTED to JOIN on 1st June next.—A thoroughly competent and experienced 1st Class ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT, 2 ENGINE-DRIVERS, a MECHANIC FOREMAN, and a few TURNERS and FITTERS. Apply stating pay, &c., enclosing certificates, to the Colaba Land and Agitation Company, Limited. Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

PANCHGANI TO LET.—Prospect HOUSE and YELLOW ROSE COTTAGE, both well situated and furnished within easy reach of Church, High School, and Library.—WILLIAM SPIERS, House Agent.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits, Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits, to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 11, Staff Lines, Poona. Noted House for repairing Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by competent Assistants imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory performance is warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ballliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Ballliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BALLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay, may also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc. apply "P.," care of this office.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

SINGING and PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to B, L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, and INVALIDS' BATH CHAIRS. Just unpacked a large stock.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

STANEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—In great Variety, from one of the best Manufacturers. Suitable for Presentation. Moderate in Prices.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, scale 1 pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombayt Poona and Secunderabad.

GLYCERINE.—Chemically pure S. G. 1·260. 28lbs. tin, 10 annas per lb; 1 lb. annas 12. Ether for Ice Machine, Re. 1 per lb. St Jacob's Oil Rs. 16 per doz.; Re. 1-10 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, Rs. 7-8 per doz.; Rs. 2 per box.—WRIGHT & Co., MINT ROAD, Fort

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

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BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings an Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE of Valuable Land at Goolam Mohideen Dawoojee Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Street, without the Fort.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Goolam Mohideen bin Abdool Gafoor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of December, 1883, the undermentioned land and property, viz:—

All that piece of fazundaree ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house lately standing thereon (but now destroyed by fire), situated at Goolam Mohideen Dawooji Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 180 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under No. 25 and now under Ward No. 248, Street No. 198-2-0, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Mahomed Hoosein Naricwalla, and on the south by the house of Hajee Abdool Rehman Dawoodjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

15 bales gray shirtings.
5 ,, ,, duoties.
5 cases white ground prints.
5 ,, ,, shirtings
1 case 9 banjaus
1 walnutwood cottage pianoforte by Collard and Collard
10 barrels purified lump alum,
A varied assortment of superior and specially selected bentwood furniture by Konn, consisting of revolving office chairs, ladies' arm and reclining chairs, couches, &c., &c., all in black mahogany and natural colours, with newly patented screw feet, the whole being artistically designed.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Aba—
667—1 case 444 doz knives.

On account and at the risk of Haji Moosa Haji Sulleiman
H S ¼—1 case white hemmed handkerchiefs.
B 2224—1 case undershirts.
7330 1-5 —1 case men's yellow half-hose.
2368—1 case leather and elastic belts.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Kadurbhoy Esmaljee.
547 325,51—20 cases brass sheets.

On account of the concerned ex s s Kaiser-i-Hind:—
G A & Co—2 barrels each 1 cwt net dry red.

On account and at the risk of the indentor, Pallonjee Sorabjee—
P S 10—1 case 30 Perry's tablas 2205 light oak
11—1 ,, 30 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
12- 1 ,, 12 ,, ,, ,, ,,
1 trunk 1825 27 in. ,, ,,
1 cash-box 117, 10 in. Hobb's lock

On account and at the risk of the indentor, Khoja Dharsey Khakee—
DK SPLB & K—812—1 case 50 pieces black calico, ex s.s. Asion Hall.
,, —815—1 case 30 pieces white twills, ex s.s. Clan Forbes.
BK DK WHM—921—1 case 32 pieces white twills, ex s.s. Khalif.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Poseidon—
JHG—3575-76—2 cases Corozo buttons.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Rahimtoola Motun—
RD 4015 WC—3603-3663—2 cases each containing 16 pieces gold embroidered satin, 17 inches.

On account and at the risk of Joosub Haji Giga—
109 G O—13-16—2 cases each containing 125 boxes of different measure, white trimmings.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built new landau, suitable for a single horse.
1 handsome new light victoria.
1 strong second-hand victoria with brake.
1 strong office-shigram, little used.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

A lot of photographic kit consisting of negative glasses, plate glasses, card-de-visite portraits, printing frames, card-de-visite press, Thomas' albunized paper, sundry large size photographs, one album containing 71 Bombay views 12 by 12, negative colotile papers, books, chemicals, &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Mr. Ebjee Sawjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst, at 1 p.m., at the bungalow of Mr. Kessowji Toolsidass, opposite Sir Mungaldas's bungalow on the Girgaum Back Road, the whole of his valuable open carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture large size gilt pier glasses, 1,2,5 and 12 light argand lamps, by Tucker and Nash, vase lamps, wall bracket and argand lamps, carpets, two first-rate large size fire and burgler proof iron safes, one by Carl Kestner, and the other by John Leah, Birmingham, an handsome English-built open phaeton, handsome glass-fronted brougham by Hill and Sons, handsome mail phaeton, large beam scales, by Williams, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF TWO BLOCKS OF THE BUILDING IN APOLLO STREET, KNOWN AS MARKERS BUILDING.

On Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order and on account of the concerned.

The whole of the building materials lose as well as standing above the level of the plinth and paving of the ground floor of the two buildings recently damaged by fire, situate in Apollo Street, Fort, formerly the property of Framjee Cowasjee Marker, Esq., and occupied at the time of the fire by Messrs. P. M. Mody and Co. and Ismaljee Curreemjee on the ground floor and including the outhouses in the passage at the rear, and all materials lying therein, but not including the standing compound wall in the rear.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required from the purchaser immediately after the lot is knocked down to his name, and the materials must be removed within a month from the day of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Ardasir Cursetjee Bennett and Sorabjee Cursetjee Bennett, executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Cursetjee Pestonjee Bennett, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Manoobai, widow of Madhavrao Gungadhur, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December, 1879.

All that piece of part of cocoanut tope, called Vanly Agregas with the messuage or dwelling-house built thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at a place called Khan at Lower Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvi, registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 325, and of Tax under No. 127, and in the name of Ramchunder Dadajee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 931, containing by admeasurement 4,488 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage leading to the part of Ragobs Cassinath, on the west by the part of Damodhar Bhindaree and Gregore de Monte, on the north by the part of the late Reverend Padre Lorenzo Rodrigues, and on the south by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 9th May, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY., No 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Bhaisett Lodge," Chikulwadi, behind the Grant Road Station, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, magnificent drawing-room sets, very handsome 8, 12, and 18 lights chandelier by Nash, globe lamps, large size English pier glasses in gilt frames, especially ordered from Europe, one first-rate large size harmonium, English clocks, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1. Handsome strong four-seated victoria with chestnut Arab horse and harness.
1. Strong English-built high wheel dog cart in very good order
1. Strong palanquin office-shigram in very good order.
The property of F. J. Smith Esq. leaving for England.
1. Pair light grey Arab galloways well-watched
1. Bay Arab good saddle and harness horse, 14-2.
The property of another gentleman.
1 English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 Chestnut waler mare, quiet in harness.
The property of Mr. W. H. PROPERT, C.S.—
1 Nice black brougham horse, very quiet.
1 Strong-weight collier yaboo, very steady, strong for a hill stat on.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the top-floor of the General Post Office building, Fort, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, first-rate pictures and oleograph, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a pair of handsome black Arab horses, a handsome strong-built landau, nearly new, set of double harness, &c., &c., the property of C. A. STUART, Esq., Presidency Postmaster.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant pieces of land suitable for building purposes, situated at Apollo Street, within the Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable vacant pieces of land in one lot, and if not sold in one lot then in two separate lots of 6,000 square yards each.

All that piece of vacant land or ground, situated at Apollo Street, Fort, containing by admeasurement about 1,200 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., on the west by the public road, called Apollo Road, on the north by the property of Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Marker, and on the south by a public lane called Marine Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th May, 1890.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 41, Medows Street, Bombay.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WINE MERCHANTS AND CLUBS.

SALE OF BEST SELECTED WINE, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their sale Room in Medows street. No. 21, as follows—

50. cases "Canary Sack" a perfectly pure dessert Wine grown in the Canary Islands, (the first time imported into Bombay.
50 cases best Medoc, Caron and Cie of Lisbourne, Bordeaux,
18. cases dry royal saumur Ackerman-Lawrance
10 cases jean Besnac and Co.'s cognac.
50 ,, lagrande marque ,, cognac.
20 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, in flask.
10 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, in half flask,
10 ,, best chios raki, a perfect appetiser.
Samples of wine, &c., now on view.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MEDICAL MEN AND STUDENTS.

SALE OF MEDICAL BOOKS AND INSTRUMENTS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their sale room in Medows Street, No. 21. A valuable collection of Medical books and Surgical Instruments, and also one large case of uterine instruments for midwifery, specially ordered out from Home; the price paid for the same was £25 belonging to the late Dr. Leahy of Nassick.

Now on view,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, May 9, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF CORRUGATED IRON SHED AND SMITH'S TOOLS.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., at 29, Parel Road, near Victoria Gardens. One corrugated iron shed (for removal) and Smith's tools, consisting of anvils, bellows, tongs, vice, sledge hammers, hand hammers, packing boxes, water-tub, blocks for anvil, corrugated iron sheets, &c.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Remaining quantity of Army clothings, canvas, log lines, ships' carpets, office furniture, treasuries, beam scales, &c., &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit Nos. 85 and 86 of 1886, Sulciman Lucka vs. Vulibhoy Khanbhoy and others; Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will resume sale THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., in the Godowns, in the Military Store Lane, Fort, near the Shipping Office.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (CHAWLS) AT GAMDEVI ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd May, 1890, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Lukmidass Mooarjee and at the risk of the Mortgagor Chintaman Balkrishnajee, by virtue of Mortgage Deed Dated 12th June 1889, and Deed of further charge. Dated 22nd October, 1889, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of ground or part of plantation and other trees called or known by the name of Doongerwady with the several messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, situate at or near Gamdevi Road outside the Fort in the island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement seven thousand, five hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 725, 401 and 666 and new survey Nos. 3279, 3207 and 7309 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Nos. 47, 48, 49 and 50 and bounded on or towards the east by the part of Mahomed Ibrahim Shaik Bhiccan, on or towards the west by the part of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayat, on or towards the south partly by the property of the "Back Bay Company, and partly by the Government Distillery at Chowpaty, and on or towards the north by the road leading to the Parsee Towers of Silence, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of one Dinanath Damodarjee and his tenants, and now of the said Chintaman Balkrishnajee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 9th May, 1890.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying seventy Military Messes and twenty Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN .....Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS .....Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co.....Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO .....Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS .....Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co .....Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co .....Rheims.
AYALA & Co .....Cheteau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY .....Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS .....Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS .....Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT .....London.
LEACOCK & Co. .....Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.....Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. .....London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co. .....Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.....Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS .....Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS .....Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE & Co.....Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART & Co. .....Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co...London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS. Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co. .....Gibraltar.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN WINES IMPORTED FROM THE AUSTRALIAN WINE IMPORTERS, LD.

The only Australian Wines in the British Section at the late Paris Exhibition that obtained awards.

Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition, 1889.

The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for these HIGH CLASS WINES, which although of a lower price than the European Brands, are quite equal to, if not superior in, TONE, BODY and Bouquet, and all judges of Wines are unanimous in pronouncing them to be remarkably low priced for their value and quality.

For the Table and the Sick Room they are unsurpassed, and are Highly recommended by the medical Profession.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
No. 1 Claret	15 8	8 14
,, 2 ,,	18 8	10 6
,, 3 ,,	20 12	11 8
,, 1 Burgundy	15 8	8 14
,, 2 ,, (Golden Fleece)	20 12	11 12
,, 3 ,,	25 0	13 8
Port	18 0	9 12
No. 1 Hock	18 0	9 12
,, 2 ,,	20 0	11 4
,, Porphyry	25 0	13 8
Chablis	18 12	10 12
Champagne Golden Fleece	45 0	24 8

Liberal discount to Clubs and Messes.

All Up-country orders to be accompanied with a remittance.

W. CROWDER & CO., Sole Agents, 1 Ash Lane, Bombay.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES,

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.

DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock" 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto, 4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarta, Cadiz, 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims, 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux, 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein. 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts. 2 ,, (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co Leith. 2 qualities, from Rs, 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness, 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY, Sole Agents for the Presidency.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219, High Holborn London, Eng.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have from the third day of May in 1890 transferred the whole of our business as General Outfitters with the stock in trade to Harry Clark and Company.

નાણુશી ખેરાજ એનડ કું.
i. e., NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co,
Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS.

HAVING taken over the business and entire stock in trade from Messrs. NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co the business will be under the management of HARRY CLARK, formerly manager to Badham Bros., Calcutta, and late proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Patterns and Self-measurement forms forwarded to any time before the auction to Messrs. Cursetjee & Co. Secunderabad or to the undersigned.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
13, Medows Street.
Bombay, 6th May, 1890.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP carried on in the name of ISMAILJI SHEIKH TAYEB by ISMAILJI JIWANJI MAHOMEDALLY PIRBHOY and SHEIKH TAYEB ABDULLALLY has been DISSOLVED on Assovad Amawas, Samvat year 1945 (i.e. 24th day of October 1889).

ઇસમાલજી જીવણજી.
i. e. ISMAILJI JIWANJI,
મહમદમલી પીરભાઈ દા૦ ઇસમાલજી.
i.e. MAHOMEDALLY PIRBHOY,
by the hand of Ismailji Jiw

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	963
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10, 00	100	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	150Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	480
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	Noml.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India. ity of Bombay Mills	3,750	500	500	45	870
Connaught Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	890
Colaba Land & mill	600	500	500	15	550
Coorla Mills	4,000	700	700	10	615
David mill	800	1,000	1,00	40	420
Dhun Mills	1,600	500	500	15	490
Empress	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	825
Framjee Petit.	2,100	500	all	15	515
Gordon Mills	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	405xd
Hindustan	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hingunghat Mill	875	1,000	1,000	40	770
Howard and Bullough	700	500	500	40	750
Hyderabad	1,500	500	500	15	500
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	Nil.	350
James Greaves	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	915
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jewraz Baloo	1,600	250	25	7½	250
Khandeish	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	800xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khatao Mackunjee	400	250	250	Nil.	200 no
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,00	Nil.	520
Ukmudas Spinning & Weaving Co	3,500	100	100	5	147
Madras United.	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	735
Mahalaxmee	3.0	1,000	1,000	100	1,950xd
Mahboob Shahi Mills 'Gulburga	6.0	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,175
Morarji Joculdas	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Mahar, Mysore & M Co	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
National	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
New Great Eastern	500	1,0.0	1,000	Nil.	250
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
People of India.	5,725	625	625	10	345
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
	743	1,000	1,000	50	965
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,550
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	330
Southern India.	1,100	600	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	25	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	1,00	1,000	40	390
Syadesh Mills	3,0 0	500	500	Nil.	215
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	483
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	925xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£100	All at 5 p.c	2,55
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 18	... at 5 p.c	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100
Albert Gimning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	235
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	410
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	60
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Motiusal Co	3,125	400	400	50	442½
Munnar M	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	92½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	355
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	615

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	Rs. 15 / Rs. 7½	200 / 150
BadhamPile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
apty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	725
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	130	Rs. 180	3,325
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	69	45	Rs. 45	820
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	101
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	..	167½
Geyer & Co.Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As	5,000	100	10	10 p.c	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	42,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	Rs. 10	70
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20	360
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	7
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	7
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	205
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s	2
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 2	380
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Foundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	98	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld.	10,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11xd
Treacher and Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,275
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Mody &Co					80
Bhownuggur City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-8
Carolas	,, 210
Mexican Dollars	,, 221
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 265
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,, 106-7
Gold Leaf	,, 23-0
Bar Gold, 10 ox. English, 100 touch	,, 23-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 22-8
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 22-8
Pekin do.	,, 21-12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	103½-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	105½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	104½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	....
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	Nil
City of Paris Loan	Nil
Port Trust Bonds	98

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15, p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45, p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, 8-30 to 11, p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—City of Agra (s), from Liverpool ; Aislaby (s), Aden ; and Nubia (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Busheer (s), for Marmagoa, &c. ; King Arthur (s), Aden, Jeddah, &c. ; Rotherfield (s), Genoa ; Kent (s), Trieste and Venice ; Urea (s), Karachi ; Drummond (s), Dunkirk ; and Harewood (s), Marseilles and Cette.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Busheer left the dock on Wednesday ; and the s. s. Nubia entered, and the s. s. Kent left it yesterday.

A FAIR.—The Shri Luximi Narayen Temple fair will be held to-day in Parel village, near Government House, and will last for three days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per s. s. Labourdonnais, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-morrow.

PRINCE'S DOCK—The s. s. Rotherfield left the dock on Wendesday ; the s. s. City of Agra and Aislaby ; entered, and the s. s. King Arthur and Teheran left it yesterday.

A DONATION TOWARDS THE POOR BOX FUND.—A sum of Rs. 50 was paid over to the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, to be deposited in the Poor Box Fund.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be :—Stripes—Mr. Summer, Mr. Prevost, Dr. Boyd, and Mr. Ross. White—Mr. Graham, Mr. Barton, Mr. Lovett, and Mr. Bateson. Play will commence at 5-15 p. m.

AN ACT OF CHARITY.—Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., owners of the Alexandra and the E. D. Sassoon Mills, have contributed Rs. 60 to the fund that is being raised for the expenses of giving the girls of the Byculla Schools a change of air at Deolali.

A MAHRATTA DRAMA.—A Mahrathi Sangit play by the celebrated Prathuraja, will be performed by the Belgaumker Sangit Rajalilaker Muandali to-night, in the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, in honour of Mr. Yellapa Ballaram, J. P., and a Member of the Corporation.

ASSAULTING A BAILIFF.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Chislett charged Byramjee Jamsetjee, a Parsee boarding house keeper at Grant Road, before Mr. P. Ryan, with assaulting Byramjee Sorabjee, a bailiff of the Small Cause Court, while in the execution of his duty yesterday morning. The accused was convicted, and fined Rs. 5.

THEFT OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.—Ardeseer Hormusjee, a grocer, living at Dhunjee Dongree Street, reports that during his absence on Wednesday afternoon, the look of his door was opened with a duplicate key, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 402, was stolen from a cupboard on the premises, which was forced open.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ADDRESS FUND.—At a meeting of the subscribers to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught Address-Fund, held at Boottee Hall yesterday, it was decided that Rs. 400, out of the subscribed fund should be spent on having a silver casket made, and about Rs. 100 on illuminating the address on parchment. The address to be in the shape of a book.—*Deccan Herald.*

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON'S HARBOUR EXCURSION.—On Wednesday night Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son gave another of their moonlight harbour excursions. The ferry steamer Godavari left the Apollo Bunder, at nine o'clock, with a large number of passengers on board, and steered down the harbour. A string band was on board, and added to the pleasure of the trip. On clearing the Colaba extremity she veered round, and steamed up the harbour to the rear of Cross Island, returning to the Bunder, at 11-30 p.m.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Overture.....La Circassienne.....Auber.
Valse .....Douce Paroles .....Waldteufel.
Selection.....Lucia de Lammermoor...Donizetti.
Valse .....Amoretten Tanze .....Gung'l.
Selection.....Martha.....Flotow.
Polka .....Go as you Please .....Fahrbach.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT BHENDY BAZAAR.—Koodbooden Peerbux, residing at Bhendy Bazaar Road, reports that on the 30th ultimo several articles, of the collective value of Rs. 189, were stolen from his room. On Wednesday he suspected an individual who was in the habit of visiting his place, of having committed the theft, and instead of informing the police, he went in search of the party himself. The suspected man on seeing the complainant ran away, dropping a purse which contained one of the stolen rings belonging to the complainant. A search is being made for the thief.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—A cart-driver named Rama Ramjee, was yesterday charged on remand by Constable Hurst befor Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Courts with rash and negligent driving on the 30th ultimo. Whilst the accused was driving his cart in a reckless manner on that date on the Colaba Causeway he ran up against the complainant Chundoo Bapoo, and injured him seriously. His Worship finding him guilty of the offence ordered Rama to pay a fine of Rs. 10, which, if recovered, was to be paid to the complainant as compensation for the injuries he had received.

COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.—After being closed for a week, the Skating Rink was opened on Wednesday night when there were a good muster of skaters who had the pleasure of listening to Professor Pinto's and the G. I. P. Railway Bands. Skating was continued till 10-30, and at 10-40 Professor Robarts gave a very clever exhibition of "Phantasmoscope" which was very amusing and attractive. Pending the electric arrangements, the rink was lit with Messrs. P. Dominick's patent lamps, which being artistically arranged, gave very great satisfaction to the management and the public. The rink is open every evening from 8-30 to 11.

THEFT IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Syed Mahomed, an employé in the Prince's Dock, yesterday charged Hurri Krishna with the theft of a copper dish and net, of the value of eight annas. The complainant stated that he had left his copper vessel on a case in the east shed of the Prince's Dock while he was working in the godowns. On returning about mid-day to partake of his meals he found that his property was missing. Whilst the dock hands were being searched at the gate in the evening the accused tried to evade detection by running away. He was arrested, and the missing property was found in his possession. The Magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment, there being two previous convictions against him.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, two Mahomedan muleteers who had recently arrived from Poona to Bombay with mules for Government, named Nudjuff Ismail and Jaffer Koli Noor Mahomed Khan, and had taken up their residence on the Baboola Tank Road, were charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in their possession a quantity of opium, weighing 96 tolas, and valued at about Rs.60, in contravention of section 9 clause C Act I. of 1878. The two accused were convicted and fined Rs. 25 each, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and the opium found was ordered to be confiscated. Half of the fines, if recovered, and half of the value of opium was ordered by the Magistrate to be paid to Inspector Nolan as a reward.

AN ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A POLICEMAN.—Shaik Ismail Shaik Abas, a donkey engine-driver, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Constable Butfoi, with offering a bribe of Rs. 2 on the 8th instant, to a public servant in order to induce him to show him a favour in his official capacity, *i.e.*, to permit him to pass some property suspected of being stolen through the north gate of the Prince's Dock. Whilst police constable No. 1447 was posted at the north gate on that date, he noticed the accused coming along the dock wharf with a bundle in his hand. Prompted by curiosity to know the contents of the packet he unsuspiciously asked to be allowed to open it. Mahomed, however, refrained from allowing him this liberty, but made him an offer of four annas if he would permit him to pass through the gate. The policeman refused the proffered bait and was tempted with payment of Rs. 2 if he would allow him out without searching the bundle. Mahomed who had evidently doubted the policeman's honesty was immediately taken into custody, and on being placed before his Worship pleaded not guilty. The delinquent was, however, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or, in default, to undergo fourteen days' simple imprisonment in the Common Jail.

BELICOSE SEA COOKS.—Yesterday, at th Esplanade Police Courts, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, a young Italian cook, named George, was charged with assault by a scullery man Maria Santan, both belonging to the s.s. Raphael now in harbour. The complainant charged George, who is the second cook of the vessel, with having assaulted him, and threatening at the same time to take his life with a knife which he had in his hand at the time of the altercation. Defendant stated that he had given Santan an order to grind the coffee near the galley, but the latter insisted on grinding the coffee on the poop of the vessel. The matter was accordingly reported to the chief steward. Santan threatened to break the grinding stone on the head of the young cook, and seized the knife which he had been using in peeling onions. He was thereupon seized by the third cook of the vessel, and the knife was taken from him. His Worship in disposing of the case, discharged the defendant, remarking that it was difficult for him to decide the case as the parties could not have understood one another at the time of the quarrel, since they spoke different languages. On the advice of the Magistrate the chief steward agreed to make arrangements with the captain to have Santan discharged from the vessel.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Surgeon J L T Jones, M.B., Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

The following Native promotions are made :—

16th Bombay Infantry.

Jamadar Metar Ram to be Subhedar and Havaldar Gopal Dewli to be Jamadar vice Subhedar Rahim Bakhsh, pensioned.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The following appointment is made :—

Arthur Charles Trevor, Esquire, C S, to be Honorary Colonel vice Honorary Colonel C B Pritchd, C S I, C S, resigned.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his Commission :—

Lieutenant J R Hatherly.

The following Native promotion is made.

8th Bombay Infantry.

Havaldar Gaja Singh to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Sakharam Panjee, deceased.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Harry Prevost England Parker, 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, Officiating Wing Officer, 29th Regiment Bombay Infantry.

1st Battalion B B and C I Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his Commission :—Lieutenant W W Tait.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough out of India for one year on medical certificate :—Brigade Surgeon A Barry, MD, IMS, Administrative Medical Officer, Nagpore District.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr C E G Crawford, C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana pending further orders.

Mr A S Moriarty, C S, to act as Assistant Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur District for the Bijapur Collectorate pending further orders.

Mr T Hart-Davies, C.S., on return to duty, to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, as a temporary measure.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to invest Mr A S Moriarty with all the powers of a District Judge within the Bijapur District, and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold his Court at Bijapur.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr Moriarty to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Sholapur-Bijapur Sessions Division, and to direct that he shall try all cases which may be committed to him for trial by the Magistrates in the Bijapur District.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer Rao Saheb Krishnaji Sadashiv Risvadkar from Bhadgaon to Yaval as Joint Subordinate Judge.

Mr H F Aston, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed furlough for one year.

A'zam Vishvanath Narayan Chitre, acting Head Karkun of taluka Mahad in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E M H Fulton, C S, on conclusion of the special duty to which he has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad pending further orders.

Rao, Bahadur Nagurdas Narotamdas Nanavati, First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia in the Khandesh District, is invested with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts as may be referred to him by the District Judge of Khandesh.

Rao Rahadur Nagurdas Narotamdas Nanavati is also invested, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

Azam Dalpatram Bapuram, acting Head Karkun of taluka Vagra in the district of Broach, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Macpherson, B A, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Advocate General during the absence of the Honourable F L Latham, or pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Narayan Abaji Parnaik, Mamlatdar of taluka Madha in the district of Sholapur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr B V Bhide, BA, to act as Head Master, Satara High School, during the absence of Mr M V Kane, BA, or pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed examination in Accounts on the 14th ultimo :—

Rao Saheb Ganpatram Nathuram, Probationary 5th Grade Head Accountant, Ahmedabad.

Rao Saheb Dinkar Govind Kale acting Head Accountant, Kolaba.

Khan Saheb Kharsedji Fardundji Kadaka, Head Accountant, Surat.

The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

The undermentioned officers passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Lower Standard on the 14th ultimo :—

Passed with Credit.

Mr J P Lobo, Deputy Collector in charge Huzur Accounts, Karachi.

Passed.

Mr M B Tyabji, C S.

The undermentioned officers passed the Special Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 18th ultimo:

Passed with Credit.

Mr. Vinayak Apaji Godbole, B A, Head Karkun, Sirur Mamlatdar's Kacheri, Poona.

Mr Mankeshvar Gopal Bhaskar, L C E, Second Karkun, Sholapur Mamlatdar's Kacheri.

Passed.

Mr Rajaram Narayan, Clerk, Collector's Office, Thana.

Mr Vaman Yashvant Raje, Clerk, Collector's Office, Thana.

Mr Krishnaji Jagannath, Local Fund Clerk, Collector's Account Office, Thana.

Mr Narayan Anant Nadkarni, Clerk in the Office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Mr Purushotam Hari Bhatvadekar, B A, Karkun, Erandol Mamlatdar's Kacheri, Khandesh.

Mr Shidlingaya Shidaya Marewad, Shirastedar to the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.

The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

Mr Abaji Sakharam, Second Karkun, Salsette Mamlatdar's Kacheri, Thana, also passed the Special Lower Standard Departmental Examination in April 1890.

Mr N R Oliver, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue and Assistant British Delegate for the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, is allowed leave on medical certificate for one year.

Shipat Venkatesh, late Police Patil of mauze Pandhurli, taluka Sinnar in the Nasik Collectorate, and a sub-sharer in certain Kulkarni watans of the same district, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M C Leckie, on return to duty, to act as First Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Goa Range, and Assistant to the British Delegate for the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, during the absence of Mr N R Oliver or pending further orders.

Mr E G Oliver, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kanara, passed on the 16th ultimo the examination of Forest officealsors.

Mr Oliver passed the examination in subject No 1 in Kanarese.

Mr J S Maidment, Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, is granted an extension for two months of the privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr M C Leckie, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Dadaji Nathaji Shilke is allowed privilege leave for forty days from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Surgeon-Major H W B Boyd, F R C S I, to be Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, vice Surgeon-Major J Parker, M D, M Ch, transferred, but to continue to act as Surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, pending the return of Surgeon-Major D N Parakh to duty, or until further orders.

Surgeon J L T Jones, M B, to act as Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, until relieved by Surgeon Major Boyd, or pending further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur P P Chandanani, LCE, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Shikarpur Canals, vice Mr D George, transferred.

Mr H J Landon is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ghar Canals, with effect from the date on which Mr J Young proceeds on leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions in the Engineering Establishment, with effect from the date on which Major-General Goodfellow, VC, RE, proceeds on leave :—

The Honourable Mr T D Little, M Inst C E, Chie, Engineer, 1st Class ; Colonel W Merriman, R E, C I Ef Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, Mr S B Doig, M Inst C E, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class ; and Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirazram, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr Doig is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, vice Major-General Goodfellow, but will act as Superintening Engineer, Northern Division, vice Mr Little, pending the latter's return from privilege leave.

Mr H G Palliser, M Inst C E, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, with effect from Major-General Goodfellow's departure, during such time as Mr Doig acts in the Northern Division.

Khan Bahadoor F C Tarapoorwala, BA, LCE., is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Dharwar, during Mr Doig's absence.

Mr D George is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Dharwar, during Mr Palliser's absence.

Mr. Cadambi Shrinivasaohar, BA, LCE, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, third grade.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Magbool Ahmed, 205 tons, Nakoda, cleared yesterday for Chittagong in ballast.

THE steam-ship Ursa, 1,796 tons, Captain Wm Phippen, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE steam-ship Kent, 1,619 tons, Captain F Johnson, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Harewood, 1,664 tons, Captain R S Thompson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Cette, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Aislaby, 1,799 tons, Captain P J Dennies, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Nubia, 2,319 tons, Captain T G Knox, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE City Line steam-ship City of Agra, 2,133 tons, Captain W W Grieve, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE steam-ship Drummond, 1,794 tons, Captain Richard Chubb, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Parker, Mrs Townshend and infant, Captain Stewart, Mr J W Fry and Mr and Mrs Bridstock and 3 children.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Teheran	...	.....	A	P & O S N Co.
,, C. Drummond	1904	Harrison	B	Finlay Muir & Co
,, Bellagio	2531	Blacklock	D	F Muir & Co
,, Taif	878	Schoumackr	E	Hajee Cassum.
,, Harewood	1664	Thompson	F	Volkart Brothers
,, John Bright	1739	Walker	H	The Bombay Co.
,, Rydal Hall	2139	Jenkins	K	E Bates & Co
,, Emir	26 0	Robson	M	K. Nixon & Co
,, C. Branch	1645	Reison	N	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Elton	1715	Newcomb	O	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Clio	1779	Rea	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, La Bourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	Q	M. Maritimes.

ALONG SIDE.

,, Bryn Glass	1503	Bethel	.....
,, L. Londonderry	1565	.....Arthur	Killick Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

,, Krishna	.....	.....	Shepherd & Co
,, Neera	.....	.....	.....

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S. Methley Hall	3186	Wilcox	1	E Bates & Co.
,, Arabia	331	Laird	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, R. Rubattino	3014	Marel'o	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Besagno	1499	Valle	4	F Bozzoni.
,, Peninsular	2700	Wyate	5	P & O S N Co.
,, Donar	10 1	Kuhn	6	Glade & Co.
,, Malwa	1694	Nettes	7	P & O S N Co
,, Drummond	1749	Chubb	8	E. Bates & Co.
,, Secundra	1691	Black	9	B I S N Co.
,, Pemba	9 7	Gimblet	10	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Ursa	1796	Phippen	12	C. Edulji.
,, N. Hall	2139	Gavin	13	E. Bates & Co.
,, Kent	1120	Johnson	16	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
8	City of Agra (s)	Grieve	Liverpool, April 11.
	Aislaby (s)	Dennies	Aden, April 30.
	Nubia (s)	Knox	Glasgow, March 29.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa, &c.
	King Arthur (s)	Rathn	Aden, Jeddah, &c.
	Rotherfield (s)	McKee	Genoa.
	Kent (s)	Johnson	Trieste and Venice.
	Ursa (s)	Phippen	Karachi.
	Drummond (s)	Chubb	Dunkirk
	Harewood (s)	Thompson	Marseilles & Cette.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Aislaby, for Antwerp.
,, City of Agra, for Liverpool.
,, Germania, for Antwerp.
,, Drachenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.
,, Nubia, for Marseilles, &c.

The brig Magbool Ahmed, Nakoda, cleared yesterday for Chittagong.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
4	Pundua s	Creft	Singapore, April 24.
	Chupra s	Anderson	Bombay, April 23.
	Lindula s	Allen	Bombay, April 26.

DEPARTURES.

May 4.—Steamers Mecca, Bancoora, Clive and Canning.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
4	Khedive s	.....	Calcutta.
	Clan Murray s	.....	Natal.
6	Colaba s	.....	Rangoon.
	Scindia s	.....	Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
3	Chyebassa s	.....	Calcutta.
4	Khedive s	.....	Marseilles.
5	Rewa s	.....	London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 7.

Biust, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Cavalry H C, on leave, from Mominabad.

Hollway, Capt, Bo, 7th Bo Infy, on station leave, from Mhow.

MAY 8.

Rogers, Lieut, Bengal, K O S B, on medical certificate, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 8.

Hollway, Capt, Bo, 7th Bo Infy, to rejoin, to Mhow.

Smith, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Poona.

MAY 9.

Dobie, Capt, Bengal, R A, on furlough

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

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Do. do. 10 " " do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
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GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p... 180
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INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
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" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 8.

THE quiet feeling which prevailed in Export business generally at the date of our last weekly report has since partially given place to greater activity, in presence of more favouring conditions of Exchange and Freight. Cotton remained quiet and drooping in value till yesterday, when a better demand from exporters, as well as from local spinners, led to larger transactions in this staple; but the market closes dull again this evening. Both Wheat and Seeds have been in greater request by shippers, and prices generally have advanced somewhat in a firm market. Following Silver, Exchange has latterly been on the downward move, and our closing rates this evening show a decline of 3-32d. both in Bank Paper and in Credits, compared with those which ruled a week ago. Money continues to become more plentiful and the Bank of Bombay's rate has been reduced to 6 per cent. Government Paper has fluctuated considerably, but is now higher than it was last Thursday evening, for Four per cents. Freights have been weak at the reduced quotations and very depressed for immediate shipment. Imports have been dull, the easier money market notwithstanding, and rather lower rates have been accepted in some cases for staple Grey Goods.

MONEY.—The further reduction of two per cent. in the Presidency Bank's rates last Thursday showed that the feeling of greater ease which had become apparent during the previous week continued; and the Bank's Statement issued on Monday afternoon, disclosing an increase in the Cash Balance of over 20 lakhs, confirmed the signs of a return to a more normal condition of the Money Market, visible in other directions. There had been some increase in the item of Bills discounted during the week; but, on the other hand, Private Deposits had swelled to the extent of 18¼ lakhs, while Loans had fallen off considerably, the net diminution in trade requirements being represented by over 28 lakhs, which would have been about the increase shown in the Cash Balance, but for the addition to Government Securities, an increase in Public Deposits at the head office having been about counterbalanced by a falling off at the branches. Money has meantime become more plentiful, and the directors of the Bank of Bombay further reduced their rates by two per cent. this afternoon; and the Bank of Bengal having put down theirs by one per cent. yesterday, the minimum rate of both Presidency Banks is now 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE was quiet but fairly steady on last mail day, with but a limited business doing. 1s. 5 13-16d. was reported to have been done in three months' sight Credits, for all May delivery, but the rate could not be repeated; and the market closed at the quotations given in our last weekly report. The week closed with a firm and advancing market in sympathy with the enhanced quotation for Silver received from London. Rates opened 1-32d. higher all round than Friday's closing quotations; a small amount of three months' sight Credits being placed at 1s. 5 7/32d. for May delivery; but on the receipt of firmer rates from Calcutta the market gradually hardened, until, at the close 1s. 5 15-16d. was the best rate obtainable either for ready or forward delivery. There was little enquiry for remittance; but 1s. 5 11-16 was reported to have been done for August delivery. The tone was steady on Monday, but with business extremely dull, scarcely any Merchants' Bills having come out, one transaction in three months' sight Credits transpired for June delivery at 1s. 5 9/32d.; but nothing better than 1s. 5 15-16d. could be had for this month. Forward remittance was offered at 1s. 5 11-16d. for Telegraphic, for transfer at any time, but without finding buyers. The market opened steady on Tuesday at the previous evening's final rates, but on advices being received from Calcutta reporting weakness in that market, rates here began to recede, and at one time Banks would not quote a drawing rate, ready or forward. A somewhat steadier feeling, however, prevailed in the afternoon, with three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5 9/32d. ready, and 1s. 5 27-32d. for June delivery. Forward Telegraphic was reported to have been placed at 1s. 5 21-32d.,—the ready quotation. Yesterday the feeling was weak and unsettled in response to the fall of ¼d. in Silver on the other side; but with one buyer of three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5 9/32d., at which rate Bills came out to a fair extent. Ready and forward rates were the same, both for Merchants' Paper and the Bank media of remittance; but there was not much doing on the latter line. Yesterday evening's telegrams reported a further decline of ¼d. in Silver, at 46d. per oz., and advised the allotment of some 23 lakhs of Council Bills to the three Presidencies at 1s. 5 1/16d., and 6 lakhs of Transfers at 1s. 5 9-16d., in presence of which news this market opened steady at a decline of 1-32d. on yesterday's closing rates, and hardened during the day to our quotations, which are for forward as well as ready delivery:—

Bank Bills on Demand 1s. 5 9-16d.
Do. Telegraphic..... 1s. 5 17-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight. 1s. 5 21-32d.
Do. 4 " ...1s. 5 11-16d.
Do. 6 " ...1s. 5 3/32d.
Credits 3 " ... 1s. 5 5/32d.
Do. 6 " ...1s. 5 27-32d.
Documents 3 " ...1s. 5 25-32d.
Do. 6 " ...1s. 5 1/32d.
Francs 3 " ... 186¼.
Do. 6 " ...187½.

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 30th April, 1890.	Rs.	82,96,758
Silver received during the week	"	31,11,064
	Rs.	1,14,07,822
New coin paid during the week	"	32,05,137
	Rs.	82,02,685
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	65,52,503
	Rs.	1,47,55,188
Last week	"	1,61,38,366

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet last Friday with little doing either for Money or Account. The cash price for Fours advanced to 102¼, on that rate being received from Calcutta, but closed at 102 3-16; while for the next account 102 5-16 was the general rate, though 1-16 per cent. higher was named for a time. On Saturday there was a smart rise in rates, the cash price for Fours having advanced to 102 9-16, which was the quotation at closing, while for the settlement on the 30th instant the rate moved up to 102 13-16. The market continued its strong upward coarse on Monday, the cash price of Fours advancing rapidly to 103, and closing 1-16 per cent. higher, while for this month's settlement, as high as 103 5-16 was done. There was a good deal of fluctuation in the market on Tuesday, and part of the previous advance was lost. The cash price for Fours reached 103 5-16 in the earlier part of the day, while for this month's account as high as 103½ was for a time the quotation; but with a weaker Exchange and rumours of a smart decline in Silver, a reaction set in and 103⅛ was the closing price for Money and 103½ for Account. Yesterday under the influence of the decline in Silver, confirmed by telegrams to hand in the morning, the market was uncertain for a time as to the cash price for Fours, though for the next account it receded to 102 13-16. Eventually the price for Money settled down to 102⅞, while for the next settlement 103 became the rate, and at closing an advance of 1-16 per cent. was quoted. A firmer tone was apparent at opening this morning, in expectation of a reduction in the Bank of Bombay rate, and an advance to 103 for Money and 103 1-16 for Account was soon established, while at the close 1-16 per cent. higher in each case was quoted. For 4½ per cent. Paper the rate has advanced to 105½, nominal.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unaltered at 104½. Port Trust Bonds are 2 per cent. higher at 98.

SHARES have not been active during the past week; but a fair business has been passing on the principal line of Cotton Mill scrip, prices of which have in almost every case in which the Market has been tested by actual business, favoured sellers. Compared with last Thursday's quotations, rates this evening show an advance of Rs. 45 in Sholapore Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 40 in Alliance; of Rs. 30 each in Hindustan and Jewraz Balloo; of Rs. 20 in Manockji Petit and James Greaves; of Rs. 15 in Connaught; of Rs. 10 each in City of Bombay, Empress, Howard and Bullough, and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 7½ in Coorla and Jamshed; of Rs. 5 each in Queen, Ripon, and Colaba Land and Mill; and of Rs. 2½ in Madras United. Bombay United, and Presidency, on the other hand, are Rs. 10 lower; and Sassoon and Swadeshi have declined Rs. 40 each. New Berar Press shares are Rs. 5 higher; New Indian have advanced Rs. 2½. Bombay Ice are Rs. 7 up; Port Canning have advanced Rs. 10. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 5 up for the third.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The comparatively favourable Exchange has rendered dealers willing sellers of staple Greys throughout the week, and in some cases they have granted a small reduction in price too their buyers, notwithstanding the firmness in Manchester. Stocks are on about the same level as before, and rates, with the above exceptions, may be called unchanged. The position of Bleached Goods is unchanged, and rates are quite the same as on last Thursday, a steady demand for light-weight Mulls and Nainsooks being still felt. Turkey Red, Dyed, and Printed Goods are all somewhat steady at previous rates. Local Goods are also steady at current quotations. The week's clearances of Imported Goods are put down at 4,200 packages; those of Local Cloth at about 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market for Imported Twist has been decidedly quiet, and only a small business has been done; but prices are quite unchanged. With regard to Bombay Spinnings, Exchange in China has improved to Rs. 224; but the usual weekly information regarding sales at Hongkong has not been allowed to transpire, and it is consequently suspected that a smaller business has been done there. Here, the position is quite unchanged. Since last week China buyers have been willing purchasers of fine qualities of 16s and 20s, and for these they have paid a small advance; but inferior makes are more or less neglected. The sales for the week have aggregated about 4,000 bales, and the market closed quiet at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule, As.	5½	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	" "	5⅝	"
" ...	... " 10s	" "	5⅝ to 5¾	"
" ...	... " 12s	" "	5¾	"
" ...	... " 16s	" "	6 to 6⅛	"
" ...	... " 20s	" "	6⅛ to 6¼	"
" ...	... " 24s	" "	6¼ to 7⅛	"
" ...	... " 30s	" "	7⅛ to 8⅛	"
" ...	... " 40s	" "	9 to 9½	"

METALS.—Copper has been out of demand to a great extent, and only a small business has been reported; but the market keeps steady in tone, and previous rates are quoted for all description s The same report applies to Yellow Metal, and also to Iron generally.

COAL.—This market has been steady during the past week, importers having advanced their rates twelve annas to one rupee per ton for shipments during the next two months. Some resales of Powell's Duffryn, May shipment, have been done at Rs. 20½ per ton., and the cargo of Hasting's Hartley per St. Oswald (s), to arrive, has been sold at Rs. 19 per ton. For Powell's Duffryn per Iran (s), shortly due, Rs. 22½ is quoted; and for Davison's West Hartley per Avala (s) in the same position, Rs. 20½. The demand, however, is limited. Our closing quotations are:—

Powell's Duffryn, ready ..Rs. 22½, forward Rs. 20½ per ton.
Davison's West Hartley .. " 20½ " " 19 "
Welsh Hartley ..... " 19 " " 18 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Only a small business was passing in this staple when last mail left, very little enquiry having been felt either from shippers or the local Mills, and the tone of the market was dull, though no further decline in prices took place. The week closed with a steadier feeling, but with no accession of business, and during the earlier portion of the present week a quiet tone prevailed, and transactions were on a limited scale, while sales further gave way to the extent of a rupee or two per candy, excepting for Bengals, prices of which were maintained at the previous level. Yesterday, however, some return of activity was felt, and a good deal more was done, a large portion of the business having been in forward contracts for one growth by a local Mill, and the tone of the market became steady, but without any change in rates. The principal ready transactions during the week have been in Bhownugger by European buyers at Rs. 204-7; Bengals, at Rs. 187-93; Julgaum at Rs. 190½-94; Barsee, at Rs. 220-24½; Bharie, at Rs. 208-11; Veraval, at Rs. 170-90; Wudwan, at Rs. 200-3; Ahmedabad Ginned, at Rs. 201; Dharwar, at Rs. 210-12; and Compta and Vengurla, at Rs. 187-92 per candy. In arrival business, contracts were made by local spinners for some 5,000 bales of Compta, for delivery in two months, at Rs. 193½ per candy. This evening the market closed dull, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 4 lower than our quotations of last Thursday.

The arrivals of new crop Cotton during the past week have been 79,500 bales against 95,200 bales received last week, and 60,700 bales to hand in the corresponding week last year; and it will be seen from the figures which we give below that the present season's crop now shows an excess of nearly a quarter of a million bales compared with that of 1888-89.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal Fine	Rs. 196	= 4 13-32d
Do Fully Good	" 186	= 4 3-16d
Do Good	" 176	= 3 31-32d
Belatee, Fine	" 195	= 4¼d
Do. Fully Good	" 191	= 4 9-32d
Do. Good	" 188	= 4 7-32d
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 218	= 4¾d
Do. Good	" 212	= 4⅝d
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 200	= 4 15-32d
Do. Good	" 192	= 4 5-16d
Broach, Fine	" 250	= 5 17-32d
Do. Good	" 238	= 5 5-16d
Dhollera, Fine	" 221	= 4 15-16d
Do. Fully Good	" 209	= 4 11-16d
Do Good	" 193	= 4 15-32d
S-G Dharwar, Good	" 217	= 4 27-32d
Westerns Good (May-June)	" 213	= 4⅝d

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	349,500	262,300
Berar	360,500	368,400
Khandeish	253,000	264,000
Barsi and Nugger	118,500	110,800
Hinganghat	27,000	25,200
Broach	223,000	138,400
Dhollera	252,000	190,900
Sind and Persian	53,500	33,100
Compta and Dharwar.	18,500	26,800
	1,660,500	1,419,900

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1890.	1889.	1888.
For the Week	80,196	60,924	56,962
From 1st Jan. to 7th May	1,399,396	1,261,055	938,692
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	85,156	72,475	38,617
From 1st Jan. to 7th May	958,445	915,166	530,355
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	2,864	1,169	573
From 1st Jan. to 7th May	31,971	14,870	13,088

WHEAT.—Last week closed with only a moderate business passing in this market, but with a steady not to say firm feeling, and on reopening on Monday a firmer tone was apparent, and a partial advance in prices took place. The next day demand for export increased, and a considerable business was done in a firm market, but without any further advance in rates. Yesterday, however, the demand for shipment continuing, the feeling became strong, and large transactions took place, while prices were further advanced one anna per cwt. all round.

SEEDS also remained without much alteration to the end of last week; but on Monday, in view of an improved enquiry from shippers, dealers put up the price of Linseed one anna per cwt. and on the following day, when a large business was transacted, and the feeling became very firm, a further advance of one anna per cwt. was established in Linseed, and rates for Rapseed were put up to the same extent. The market continued firm thereafter, and we quote at closing this evening:—

Linseed ..... Rs. 6-9-6 to Rs. 6-14-0 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow. " 8-1-0 to Rs. 8-2-0 "
Do. Cawnpore. do. " 7-13-0 to Rs. 7-14-0 "
Do. do. Red ... " 7-0-0 to Rs. 7-3-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the Week	293,717	218,632	615,778
Do. from 1st Jan to 7th May	2,242,116	2,740,401	3,699,428
Linseed for the Week	96,852	63,552	120,841
Do. from 1st Jan to 7th May	1,347,846	971,016	1,313,726
Rapeseed for the Week	34,772	68,076	114,263
Do. from 1st Jan to 7th May	673,823	655,764	488,478
Gingelly seed for the Week	14,285	13,340	3,936
Do. from 1st Jan to 7th May	612,048	602,100	585,544

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	278,873	108,767	406,495
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th May	1,486,504	2,473,227	2,350,666
Linseed for the Week	27,620	37,201	30,244
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th May	841,570	789,954	946,682
Rapeseed for the Week	37,948	71,566	18,468
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th May	446,864	589,323	247,972
Gingelly seed for the Week	14,000	6,665	12,127
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th May	629,410	575,797	542,707

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WARDEN—O'CONNELL.—May 8, at St. Anne's, Byculla, by the Rev. M. Reuter, S. J., St. Leger Stanley Warden, I.M., son of Captain F. Warden, I.M., to Madge, daughter of John O'Connell, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROGERS—April 17, at Sagaing, Upper Burma, the wife of A C Campbell Rogers, Executive Engineer, State Railways, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHILL—April 6, at Falodi, Marwar, Clare Isabel, the dearly loved infant daughter of Mr and Mrs W N Chill, aged 7 months and 15 days.

EMILE—April 29, at Lucknow, after a short illness aggravated by mental anxiety, Alice, the loving wife of Harry A Emile, Police Department aged 35 years.

FRERER—May 2, at Murree, Bartle Grahame, only son of Major W A J Frere, Royal Scots Fusiliers, aged 3 months

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1890.

THE Appeal Court gave judgment on Friday last in a case which, in its various stages, we have reported from time to time, but, from the technicality and tediousness of the proceedings, with a brevity quite out of proportion with its duration or with the magnitude of the sum involved. The case, Goculdas Bullubdas Manufacturing Company *vs.* James Scott and Company, is interesting to the public chiefly as an instance of the way in which litigation is frequently resorted to in this country at ruinous cost and to small purpose. The story of these protracted proceedings may be briefly told, and the moral will appear on the face of it. It appears that seven years ago the firm of Messrs. James Scott and Company of Bombay contracted with the promoters of the Goculdas Bullubdas Manufacturing Company at Jubbulpore, who were with one exception natives, to supply their mill with spinning and weaving machinery for 10,800 spindles and 100 looms, which were to be erected in the mill by Messrs. Scott and Company, the mill company erecting the buildings. The machinery arrived in due course, but when it arrived the mill was only half built, and consequently the erection of the machinery was delayed for nearly fifteen months, during which period portions of the machinery were allowed by the company to lie in the open, exposed to the monsoon, and became much injured by rust. When the machinery was at length erected, and the mill had been at work for a short time, it was found that it did not work at a profit. Considering that the directors of the company had little or no experience in mill management, and were moreover almost entirely without trained labour, this perhaps was not surprising. Instead, however, of placing the blame where it was due, the directors attempted to place it on the shoulders of the contractors by alleging that the want of success was due to inferior machinery, notwithstanding that the directors had previously issued a report to the shareholders giving the result of the working of the mill up to March, 1886, in which they reported that the working would compare favourably with that of any other mill. Accordingly they not only refused to return the contractors the Rs. 30,000 in cash remaining in their hands on the contractors' account, and Rs. 30,000 in shares which they held as security for due performance of the contract, but when pressed for a settlement of accounts made a heavy counter-claim against them for damages. The contractors, after in vain attempting to settle the matter by arbitration, were at length obliged to file a suit against the Company at Jubbulpore. This they did in February, 1887, but no sooner had they done so, than the company filed a cross-suit in the High Court against the contractors, alleging that the machinery supplied was insufficient and inefficient, and had not the latest approved appliances, and claiming from them sums amounting to Rs. 5,50,000 and upwards for breach of contract. It was not, however, until long after the Bombay suit had been filed, and until the contractors' witnesses were cross-examined, that the contractors learnt specifically what was supposed to be wrong with the machinery. One of the main contentions of the Company was that the contractors had contracted to supply machinery to spin only the short-staple cotton grown in the immediate neighbourhood of Jubbulpore, and that the machinery supplied was quite unsuited for that purpose. But in addition to this the Company made about seventy specific and different complaints with regard to the machinery supplied. The area of litigation was thus enormously enlarged, and the case became a very costly one indeed to fight. To prove the quality of the machinery it became necessary for the contractors to issue a commission to England and to take the evidence of the persons who supplied it. This commission sat at Manchester for forty-five days, and the evidence taken thereunder, which by the way was more voluminous than that taken under any commission previously issued from the Bombay High Court, was held by the High Court to clearly establish that the machinery so supplied was of the highest class and best make, and—contrary to the allegations of the company—had all been made to order for the particular contract, and that the makers had nothing in stock from which any of the machines were supplied. The company, notwithstanding the result of the commission, still persisted in their complaints as to the quality and deficiency of the machinery, and at the original hearing of the case in the High Court they produced further witnesses to support their views as to the machinery. The hearing of the case before Mr. Justice Parsons last year occupied about thirty days, and ended in a decree in favour of the contractors on all the important points in the case. The judgment of Mr. Justice Parsons established, amongst other things, that the mill was designed to spin average 20s, that the machinery was brand new, and with a few trifling exceptions contained all the latest known improvements, and he dismissed *in toto* the company's claim for damages based upon the alleged insufficiency and inferiority of the machinery.

This judgment has now been confirmed by the Appeal Court, except as to one small item, and the mill company has been ordered to pay the costs of the contractors in appeal, as well as three-fourths of their costs in the lower court. It appears that the plaintiff Company tried amongst other things to prove that the machinery supplied was second-hand. In support of this latter contention the plaintiff Company produced a witness who deposed that he had personally examined certain machinery supplied by the contractors, and that such machines had cast on them the name of a certain firm which had become extinct several years before the date of the contract, and he pledged his reputation as an expert that these machines were second-hand when supplied to the mill company. When the sides of these particular machines were produced in the High Court, at the instance of the defendant contractors, it was made manifest that the statement of this witness was absolutely false, and that the machines did not bear the name which he stated they bore. Mr. Justice Parsons, in dealing with this witness's testimony says: "No complaint has ever been made as to the looms except the absolutely false one stated by Benson that they were second-hand." The net result of this ruinous litigation seems to be that the company are entitled to receive from the contractors machinery and other things valued at Rs. 2,306, and Rs. 4,000 as the contractors' share of breakages (in respect of which it appears they had offered before the suit to pay Rs. 8,000), and that they will have to hand over to the contractors the balance of the Rs. 30,000 in cash and Rs. 30,000 in shares which they still hold on account of the contractors and to pay the contractors about Rs. 50,000 for costs. It will be small consolation to the succesful litigants that the company will have to bear their own costs, which cannot fall far short of a lakh of rupees. The victors must feel, with Wellington, that there is nothing so bad as a defeat except a victory, for even to win in an action of the dimensions of this one is a costly success. Cotton-spinning has not of late been a too remunerative process; but whatever the Goculdas Bullubdass Company may think of its machinery, and however competent it may be to work it, the couple of lakhs or so that it has expended upon this protracted law-suit would have been better employed in spinning yarns, no matter what counts, or what price could have been got for them. If shareholders learn from the result of this case that there are more remunerative ways of spending a company's money than going to law, the two lakhs or more that have been spent over it will not have been entirely thrown away.

THE anticipations that have been for some time entertained that the Transcaspian railway would place large quantities of Central Asian cotton upon the Russian market are being rapidly realized. When Mr. Curzon passed through Tashkent General Rosenbach spoke of the enormous increase in the growth of cotton in Turkistan, the export of which from Tashkent had increased twenty-five-fold in five years. General Annenkoff, who has always had a large belief in the commercial mission which his railway is to fulfil, has always spoken in the same train. Last year's traffic returns abundantly confirmed his view. The importations of Asiatic products into Russia by the railway increased 127 per cent. over those of 1888, cotton being amongst the products which most largely contributed to the increase. The returns of January in the present year, however, show the most striking increase in movement of cotton. In that month alone over nine million pounds of Central Asiatic cotton were imported into Russia, the greater part of it coming from Bokhara, and it was stated that the Russian factories will probably receive nearly 50,000 tons more in the course of the year. It is no wonder that Indian cotton is now rapidly losing the market that it once held at Moscow, where it has now for some time past been undersold by some of the better qualities of Bokhara cotton. The Russians are increasingly confident that they will ultimately render themselves wholly independent of foreign supply, and certainly the efforts that are being made by the administration are resolutely directed towards that end. At present Russia consumes about eight million pouds of cotton a year, the poud being equal to thirty-six English pounds, the average price being eleven roubles a poud. General Annenkoff says that he can deliver cotton from Central Asia at Moscow at 6½ roubles. American seed has been sown on a large scale, and the area under cotton is year by year largely increasing. Quality, however, has to be taken into consideration as well as quantity, and it has yet to be seen what the product of American seed will be when sown in the soil of Central Asia. The possibility of Russia getting all she wants, so far as quantity is concerned, during the next ten years, is scarcely to be disputed. But so far the character which Central Asiatic cotton has had has not been of the highest. It is said to be short in staple, to be badly cleaned, and to be dry and weak in fibre. Russia may, therefore, for a long time to come be dependent on her neighbours for cotton for spinning the finer numbers.

INDIA is in more senses than one the grave of reputations. It seems only the other day that Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, of the Bengal Civil Service, was acclaimed by native politicians as a potential lieutenant, *cum jure successionis*, to Mr. Hume. His "New India,"—a well-written book in most respects, though much too largely taken up with general propositions and too little regardful of particular facts—was thought at the time to give him rank amongst the pillars of the Congress and no injustice was done to one or the other when he was bracketted with Sir William Wedderburn. Now, however, he has fallen from grace, and the *Indian Mirror* pronounces sentence of excommunication upon him. His services to the cause of progress in writing "New India" are heartlessly depreciated in a back-handed compliment upon "mere literary ability," he is told that he lacks tact, evenness of temper, sound judgment, and executive capacity; that Government are under a mistake in supposing him to be popular amongst the Indian community, and that "whatever place Mr. Cotton might have had in our hearts four or five years ago, he has lost gradually, because nearer and freer contact has removed the illusion, and the bureaucrat of the ordinary kind has for some time stood revealed in him." From which sorrowful rebuke we infer that the political affection of Bengal is fleeting and delusive, and that in the long run a Lepel Griffin has as good a chance of gaining a place in the Bengali heart as a Cotton has in keeping one.

ON one point there is a striking similarity between the arguments used by the two journals which have thought it worth while to condemn the letter of the Hon. Mr. Moore and four of his colleagues to the younger civilians, in reference to the dismissed Mamlatdars. The letter is severely condemned, because it is against precedent, all previous agitations in which members of the service have joined having, as one paper says, "been about appointments," or as the other a little more specifically explains, "related to service funds, promotion, reserved appointments, and so forth—all matters wherein the service had a service interest, and not otherwise of public concern." Now, there is no need to challenge this as a statement of fact; as a basis of condemnation, however, it is peculiar, inasmuch as it amounts to this, that a civilian may badger the Secretary of State as much as he likes when it is only his own interests or the interests of his service that are at stake, but that it savours of mutiny when he puts himself equally in evidence in the interests of the commonwealth or of the public administration. There is not a word in the letter which has lately found its way into print but that is penned, not for the writers' sake, but for what the writers deliberately and honestly believe to be for the public good. Yet it is for that reason that they have fallen under a censure which those who pronounce it implicitly say they would have been spared if they had only been selfish. Some strange condemnations have been pronounced on the long controversy of which this is an off-shoot, but few have been stranger than this.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

MR. J. MACPHERSON, barrister-at-law, is appointed to act as Advocate-General in the absence of the Hon. F. L. Latham.

MR. C. E. G. CRAWFORD has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana, Mr. A. S. Moriarty as Assistant Judge of Bijapur, and Mr. T. Hart-Davies, on return from furlough, as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar. Mr. C. H. Jopp acts as Registrar of the High Court in Mr. Crawford's absence.

MR. N. R. OLIVER, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue and Assistant British Delegate for the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, has been allowed leave on medical certificate for one year. Mr. Leckie will act in his absence.

MR. H. F. ASTON, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, has been granted a year's furlough. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton will act in his absence.

SURGEON-MAJOR BOYD, F. R. C. S., has been appointed Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, *vice* Surgeon-Major Parker, but will continue to act as Surgeon to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, pending the return of Surgeon-Major Parakh. Surgeon Jones will act as Superintendent of the Asylum until relieved by Dr. Boyd.

THE choice of an officiating Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government lies, we hear, between Mr. Cotton and Mr. Worsley, Commissioner of the Orissa Division. Mr. Nolan is also named as a possible appointment.

A TELEGRAM from home, in reply to a question from India, refers to the delay in the order regarding the deputation of Uncovenanted Service witnesses. The message says that nothing can be done until the Select Committee is appointed, but that the appointment is expected daily.

THE pine-apple plant is likely to be almost as valuable in India for the fibre from its leaves as for its fruit. It is claimed that by slight alterations in ordinary flax machinery, the pine-apple fibre can be profitably worked on a large scale into a kind of linen with almost the lustre of silk. The "alang-alang" is another plant discovered to be good for paper-making. It grows in the Dutch Indies as a weed, and it is proposed to try it in Batavia, as in Java it can hardly be kept within bounds.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 6th was 365, equal to a death-rate of 19·50 per annum per thousand as against 494 the corresponding period of last year, and 459 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 127 died from fevers; 1 leprosy; 46, phthisis; 33, diseases of the nervous system; 62, affections of the respiratory organs; 9, diarrhœa; 13, dysentery; 17, still-born; 20, old age and debility; 2 accidents and violence. The classified list shows Buddhist or Jain, 15; Brahmin, 15; Bhatia, 4; Hindu of other caste; 163; Hindu out-caste, 27; Musulman, 105; Parsi, 20; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 10; Eurasian, 1; European 2; Negro-African 2. The total number of births registered was 316 as against 280 the corresponding week of last year; and 284 the average on the past five years.

A TRAVANCORE correspondent hears "that the long-rumoured retirement of Mr. J. C. Hannyngton, the British Resident of Travancore and Cochin, has at last been confirmed, and that Mr. Grigg, the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, will succeed him."

BURGLARIES are said to be of almost nightly occurrence in Colombo. One burglar was recently properly dealt with by a Moorman in Kulpittiya, and will be unable to "go a burgling" for some little time to come. The thief had made a hole in the wall sufficient to introduce his hand. The Moorman quietly waited beside it till the hand appeared inside, then brought down a sharp chopper on it, severing all four fingers, which were left behind as a memento.

THE Amir continues to push forward the manufacture of arms, cartridges and guns in his factories at Kabul; and is said to have been urging his son, the Governor of Kabul, to obtain better and greater results, and out-turn of work, from Mr. Pyne and the other English mechanics employed there. He is much interested in the new magazine rifle and smokeless powder of the British army, and bent upon obtaining samples of both for experimental test and future local manufacture.

THE Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, on the subject of the measures taken to ascertain public opinion, and especially the opinion

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE BOMBAY GRAVING DOCK.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, this afternoon in the House of Commons said he was unable to give any pledge as to when the construction of the Government Dry Dock in Bombay would be commenced with. His Lordship was glad to know, however, that progress was being made with the Dock which the Port Trust was building.

Admiral Mayne gave notice that he would call attention to the delay in the commencement of this work during the debate on the Budget Estimates.

THE CAPTURE OF KILWA.

BRITISH-INDIAN SUBJECTS DESTITUTE.

ZANZIBAR, MAY 8.

Although Major Wissmann succeeded in capturing Kilwa without shedding blood, great destruction of property resulted.

The property of numbers of British-Indian subjects was destroyed.

H. M. S. Turquoise landed a hundred and fifty distressed British-Indian subjects at Zanzibar yesterday.

THE FIRE AT THE MONTREAL ASYLUM.

DANGEROUS LUNATICS AT LARGE.

NEW YORK, MAY 8.

The official report of the fire at the Montreal Lunatic Asylum gives sixty as the number of inmates who lost their lives.

Many lunatics escaped, and these are now scattered all over the town, and are setting fire to houses.

FERRY-BOAT CATASTROPHE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, MAY 8.

A ferry steamer on the river Ohio capsized today, twelve of the passengers being drowned.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE EGYPTIAN PREFERENCE DEBT.

CAIRO, MAY 7.

The Egyptian Government has accepted the conditions proposed by France for the conversion of the preference of Daisa and Domam Loans.

A CORRECTION.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The statement that M. Casati is about to join the German Colonial Service is unfounded.

LABOUR RIOTS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 8.

The strike at Raubaix is coming to an end, and there are signs of its ending at Tourcoing.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, MAY 8.

As previously announced the Industrial Conference at Poona went off most successfully under the presidency of Rao Bahadoor Dandekar, one of the directors of the Deccan Paper Mills Company. The Honorable Rao Bahadoor Ranade, in a very learned speech, explained what our economic condition is, and suggested the different ways in which endeavours to ameliorate our condition should be made. The first fruits of the Conference should be the establishment of an Industrial Association, delegates from the several centres enrolling themselves as members. It was also resolved that the Association should take steps to convene an Industrial Conference of the Empire at a convenient centre and a suitable season. Self-help is to be the guiding principle of work, and State-aid was to be sought where necessary. The propositions were in charge of merchants and manufacturers generally, though a few speakers were outside that field. Great interest was shown in the movement, and it was mentioned that letters of sympathy were received from several eminent men.

THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 8.

The Madras Press is directing the attention of Government to the semi-official competition on printing and stationery trades by the Lawrence Asylum Press. This institution, established to raise funds for the maintenance of certain orphans and to train orphan boys as printers, has more than achieved its object so far as raising funds go. Now the directors are using the surplus funds in erecting an immense additional office that will enable them to execute all printing work required in Madras. The directors are heads of the departments.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL OF MADRAS.

The *Gazette* contains a notification of the appointment of Deputy Surgeon-General De Fabeck to be Surgeon-General.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, with the homeward Indian mails of the 2nd instant arrived here from Bombay at 2 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, MAY 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, with the China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. yesterday.

The French mail steamer Caledonian from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sura steady.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 6d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 9½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅞d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98
3 per cent. French Rentes	89½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75½
4½ per cent. „	77½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
Bar Silver	46d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, May 8.—Barometer has risen slowly in the west and centre of the Peninsula, and with great rapidity in Lower Burma. A depression was noticed off Diamond Island yesterday; and passed north-north-eastward to Thyetmo, where the barometer has fallen two-tenths. Barometer has fallen all over northern India, and a depression appeared over North Punjab. Winds are cyclonic in Burma and North-Western India generally, westerly elsewhere; but there is tendency of a cyclonic circulation in Bengal. Mean temperature is below the average in Burma, Punjab, Guzerat, and above elsewhere. Highest maximum is in Amraoti and Nagpur. General and heavy rain is 111 in Lower Burma; showers in Assam and south Peninsula. Weather is unsettled in northern India, and a slight advance of monsoon towards the Tenasserim.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, Capt. H. T Weighell, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Rev and Mrs A Diaz	Mr John Muir
Mrs E A Hall and infant	Mr R Edwards
Mrs Richmond	Mr A Mc ry Barnes
Dr and Mrs Sutton, 2 infants and ayah	Miss Blockey

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Laidlaw	Lt F G Batten
Mr Branson	Mr Stanhope
Mr Halliday	Mr Baehr
Mr E Simpson	Mr C Munster
Mr Marshall	Mr R H Hamilton
Mr Hodkinson	Mr Grunberg
Mr W Claxton Peppe	

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr R A Willis	Mr J Lewis
Mr Jas Dixon	Capt John Hext, R.N.
Mr J H Nelson	

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Rev Abel Almeida de Souza.

FOR ISMAILIA.—Mr J Gibson.

FOR ADEN.—Mr and Mrs M Dorabjee Dinshaw.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Peninsular, Capt. W. J. Webber, 13th May.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr E Gibson, C.S, Mrs Conlan, child and nurse, Mr H S Davis, Mr and Mrs Alston, Mr and Mrs T Yorke Smith, Mrs Goldwyer Lowe, Mr J Thompson, Mr Edgell, Major General C A Goodfellow, the Hon Mr and Mrs Jardine, Mr Chas Nicons, Mr G A Charpie, Madam Conroy, Mr and Mrs P H Byrne, Major Vincent, Mr F H Lowinski, Major and Mrs D W K Burr, Mr and Mrs J W Walker and 2 children, Mr Neil Fenwick, Col Becher, Mr Le Marchand, Mr M C Turner, Mr A C Parmenlies, Mr G Munro, Capt M Stockley, Mr Jas Broadbent, Mr H W B Ricau, Mr and Mrs P Bean, child and ayah, Mr E Selinger, Col and Mrs Gordon Young, Mr H R Cobbold, Hon F L Latham, Miss Latham, Col Still, Mr O Marden, Capt R G McLeod, Col Clark Kennedy, Capt and Mrs Wray, Mr B Martyn, Mr W G Cole, Mrs Reid, Mr C Hope, Major Sir G de M Larpent, Mr E S Pemberton Mr Johnson, Mrs Ollivant and child, Mr G F Mackenzie, Mr Trotter, Surgeon-Major Moir, Revd R L Page, Mr W R S Jones, Mr H W Foster, Mr W B Charlesworth, Mr C E Kane, Mr G T Jackson, Mrs Birch, Mr F D Bennett, Mrs Lonsdale, Miss Harris, Dr H L Ansked, Mr and Mrs W G Muckenzie, Lt E C Cowans, Mr Robert Sewell Hon John Moore, Mr Howard Warden, Mr R McLellan, son and nurse, Mr and Mrs C Seton, Mrs R Wylie Hon'ble Justice and Mrs Straight, and Mr D M Straight.

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs Jones and child, Major Babington Peel, Mrs Henry and 4 children, Master M Henry, Mrs Bedford, child and infant, Revd J P Graham, Mr Arthur Brooks, Mr D M Scobie, Col C A Bayley, Mrs E Holding, Mr F M Fish, Mrs Robert Shutt and child, Mr and Miss Parkington, Mrs Anderson, Revd and Mrs E M Grimmer, Mr J J L Davis, Mr G W Pitt, 2 children and infant, Mr and Mrs H F Cotgrave Revd E S Hall, Revd F Craven, Miss Lily, Mr A L Harvey, Mr and Mrs Lonsdale, Miss Harris, Dr H L Ansted, Mr and Mrs W G Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs Taylor, Mr G A Grant, Mr and Mrs Abercrombie, child and infants, Mr Maseyk, Capt Findlay Mr A L Harvey, and Capt R B Allison.

Per s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, 16th May.

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs N R Oliver and servant, Mrs Maconochie, Mr B Egerton, Mr Luke, Mrs Denison and family, Mr Syed M Hak, Mrs Freed and 4 children, Mr J Borges, Mr and Mrs J H Freeborn, Mr H G B La Touche Mrs La Touche, 3 children and 2 ayahs, Mr Hackett, 2 children and nurse, Col and Miss Newbury, Mr J Hardwood, Mr A J Scratchley, Mr Sykes, Mr and Mrs W Thacker, Mr and Mrs A Shuttleworth and 4 children, Mr and Mrs Buckley, Lieut Mullens, Mr M J Wilson, Surgeon Major and Mrs Griffiths, Revd J P McKee, Col Chadderton Mrs Scorjie, Master Rebsch, Revd G W Munson, Lieut E Wake, Mr A Wright, Mr A E Rose, Mrs F A Rowland, Mr Jas Rudman, Mr J Garner, and Mr J Davidson.

FOR BRINDISI.—Lt-Col W Cooke, Mr W Porteous, Mr John Lees, Mr Muspratt, Mr Leighton, Mr and Mrs A Robinson, Mr and Mrs Hanson, Surgeon Major D M Jack, Mrs Dyer, Mr F W Carue, Mr Mahomedally Hajee, Mr A. Prier de Saone, and Mr R A Barns.

FOR MALTA.—Mr Mackay.

Per s. s. Coromandel, Capt. L. Reeves, 23rd May.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Norton and 5 children, Col Caldecott, R A, Mr G J R Rayment, Mrs Redfern, Mr W F Symons, Mrs Porson, child and ayah, and Mr Hogarth.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr J H B Hallen, Mr T A Reddie, Mr Cotton, Mr A W Fanshawe, Mr and Mrs J Morris, Mr H A Harmarjee Col T Walker, Maj Parker Jervis, Mr Chubildas Lallubhoy, Col and Mrs H S Stewart, Mr H C Wright, Mr J Luke, Mr and Mrs H D La Touche, 3 children and 2 ayahs, two Misses Armistead, Mr Homer Venjanes, Mr A H Mahomed, Mr P M Allarakhia, Mr A Bueil, Mr and Mrs R T Phillips, Mr Turnbull, Mr Wilson, Mr and Mrs Hughes, Mr J Thompson, and Mr F E Taylor.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADE-SURGEON BARRY, M. D., has been granted furlough out of India for one year.

LIEUT. T. M. WARD, 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

MR. A. C. TREVOR, C.S., has been appointed honorary Colonel of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

LIEUT. W. W. TAIT has been permitted to resign his commission in the B. B. and C. I. Volunteers.

LIEUT. H. P. E. PARKER, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

LIEUT. J. R HATHERLEY has been permitted to resign his commission in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS STEPHENS, Rifle Brigade, and Elliott, Royal Sussex Begiment, come out next trooping season.

THE services of Surgeon J. H. T. Jones, M.B., have been placed at disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

SURGEON J. B. SMITH, M. B., H. F. Cleveland and T. W. Shaw, M. B., have been brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment.

MAJOR HOWDEN, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and Lieut. Ewart, Seaforth Highlands, remain in England on extended leave until 30th May and 3rd October next, respectively, the former pending retirement.

THE following postings are made:—To 1st Battalions: Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton, Wiltshire Regiment; and Lieutenant Scott, Royal Sussex Regiment. To 2nd Battalions: Colonel Studdy and Captain Fitton, Manchester Regiment; Majors Inglis and Williams, Wiltshire Regiment; and Second-Lieutenants Mactier, Royal Sussex Regt; and Browne, Royal Munster.

IT will be remembered that a general court-martial assembled in Allahabad on the 5th ultimo, to try Corporal William Dedear, 71st Field Battery Royal Artillery, on the charge of shooting at a European woman in barracks with the object of killing her. There was also a minor charge of "intent to do some grievous bodily harm." Prisoner was found guilty of the more serious crime, and was sentenced by the court to be reduced to the ranks, to suffer penal servitude for the term of ten years and to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has confirmed the finding, but has commuted the sentence to imprisonment in India with hard labour for two years.

THE LADY REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following amounts have been paid into the Bank of Bombay on account of the Lady Reay Memorial Fund:—

	Rs.
Amount hitherto acknowledged ...	12,476
Mrs. Tolang	100
Mrs. Dosabhai Framjee	25
Mrs. Ebhramjee Hussenjee... ...	20
Mrs. S. A. Nathan	15
Mrs. Ruttonshaw Dadabhoy	15
Mrs. Tribhovundass Bhanjee	7
Mrs. Dhurrumsee Soonderdass	5
Miss Framjee C. Bennett	5
Mrs. Icharam S. Desai	5
Mrs. Mohamedally Essabhoy	5
Mrs. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Sodawaterwalla...	5
	Rs. 12,683

Those who have not paid their subscriptions yet, are requested to do so without delay.

AMONG the many Bismarck anecdotes which are now going about, the following account of how the Bavarian doctor, Professer Schweninger, came to be the Prince's physician, is one of the most characteristic. The Prince had long suffered from gout and neuralgia, and his sufferings were aggravated by his manner of life. A man cannot eat and drink like an English squire of the last generation, work as the Chancellor of the German Empire and Prime Minister of Prussia must work, and smoke immoderately into the bargain, without paying some sort of penalty for such various forms of excess. Schweninger, when called in, found his patient much out of health and equally out of temper. His questions as to food and drink, mode of life, &c., the Prince found "foolish," and intimated that this line of inquiry need not be pursued. "Then," said Schweninger, who was in no way disposed to be bullied, "if you want a doctor who asks no questions, you had better send for a vet!" Bismarck was much taken aback at this unexpected sally, but his sense of humour helped him to laugh, and Schweninger had gained the day. From that time the Chancellor's health began to improve, and the Bavarian Professor enjoyed the well-earned reputation of being the only man in Germany who could keep Bismarck in order.

LIEUTENANT OR MECHANIC.

YESTERDAY Inspector Briscoe placed a well-dressed European, aged about twenty-four, before Mr. Cooper, on a charge of cheating. He stated that his real name was Griffin and that he had been the superintendent of a tramway workshop at Lahore. He has also been known at different times as Lieutenant King Harman, Captain Russell, R.A., and latterly as Lieutenant Biddenfield. As far as can be gathered, the following is the young man's career:—He opened an account with the Lahore branch of the Agra Bank, and, having deposited Rs. 500, he was allowed a cheque-book. On this deposit he drew very freely. At Lahore he drew Rs. 1,130 in the name of Lieut. King Harman. He then went to Ahmedabad, where he got twenty-two tolas of gold and some money from a jeweller there, paying with a cheque. He then came down to Bombay and was followed shortly after by Superintendent Hyde, who called on Superintendent MacDermott on Wednesday morning and asked the latter to assist him in finding Griffin. Inspector Briscoe was given a description of the man, and went to the Imperial Hotel, where he made enquiries and learnt that a man named Lieut. Biddenfield was living there, and had purchased an accordeon from Messrs. Steffenauer and Co., for Rs. 25. The inspector then took Superintendent Hyde to the hotel, where Griffin was identified and arrested. On searching his box and person the police recovered the whole of the Ahmedabad jeweller's property. Eighteen tolas of gold was found with Messrs. Steffenauer and Co. Griffin was placed before Mr. Cooper yesterday, and a remand till the 10th instant was granted to enable the police to make further enquiries.

THE FRERE HOTEL ASSAULT CASE.

THIS case, in which Mrs. Walshe, the keeper of a boarding-house, known as the Frere Hotel, charges a Mr. Patterson with assault, came on for hearing yesterday.

Joran Remedio, the complainant's butler, was the first witness examined. He stated he brought a bill to Mr. Patterson on the afternoon of the 8th April. Mr. Patterson told him to allow him to take his kit, and he would pay him in the evening. Witness said he knew nothing more.

Patterson: He has been pumped like the rest. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Lillie Ewing was next called, and stated that she remembered a row having taken place at the hotel on the 8th April, a little after tiffin.

Patterson: We get tiffin at two o'clock your Worship. (Laughter.)

The witness, continuing, said that Mrs. Walshe called to Mr. Ewing, who went to the door. Witness also went to the door. She saw a box in Mr. Patterson's hand.

Patterson: Did you see Mrs. Walshe throw anything at me?—Yes, she threw a boot or a shoe at you. I don't know which. (Laughter.)

Did it hit me?—Yes, on the front of your body—on your chest—I think. My room faces the passage, and I can look right down the passage from my door.

Shortly after did you hear any one call out "You damned thief"?—Yes, I heard a lady's voice call out "You thief." It sounded like Mrs. Goetze's voice. I can swear it was her voice.

Cross-examined by Mr. Turner, who appeared for Mrs. Walshe, Mrs. Ewing said: She left Mrs. Walshe's hotel without paying the bill, as Mrs. Walshe had not billed her.

Mr. Turner: How much do you owe her?

Patterson: That is a question for her husband to answer. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Ewing: I think it is about Rs. 90.

Mr. Turner: And you left two empty boxes behind?—I do not know.

On being pressed Mrs. Ewing said that two boxes belonging to her husband had been left behind.

Is there any of your property in those boxes?—I don't know.

What were the words Mrs. Walshe used when she called your husband? Was it Mr. Ewing?—Yes.

As if she wanted him to give her some assistance?—Yes.

Did you see Mrs. Walshe take off her boot or shoe?—Yes. I do not know whether it was her boot or shoe.

The Magistrate: You saw her take it off her foot?—Yes.

Patterson: Mrs. Walshe usually wears her shoes on her feet, and not on any other part of her body. (Laughter.)

Mr. Turner: Where are you living now; with a friend?—That is my business.

Where?—That is my business.

On Mr. Turner insisting on an answer the witness said she was living at Byculla.

Patterson then addressed the Court, speaking of the several female witnesses in the case in anything but a complimentary manner, and had to be called to order by the Court.

The Magistrate convicted Patterson of assaulting Mrs. Walshe, and fined him Rs. 20.

THE CALCUTTA BANK FRAUD.

ON Monday in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Ellias H. Solomon was re-arraigned on the charge of forgery and using forged documents, *viz.*, two Board of Revenue opium passes, which showed that there were certain chests of opium in his name in the godown, and by means of which he had obtained from the Bank advances to the amount of eleven lakhs of rupees. There were again a large number of the Jewish community present, who evinced the keenest interest in the proceedings. Mr. Hume, the Government solicitor, informed the Magistrate that he had been instructed to prosecute on behalf of Government, in association with the Bank, under section 493, and counsel would be engaged. Mr. Garth, instructed by Mr. McNair on behalf of the Bank, had no objection to that procedure being adopted, and the two would conduct the prosecution together.

Mr. Henderson, instructed by Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder, for the defence, again applied for his client to be released on bail. He said that Solomon had been charged under sections 467 and 471 of the Penal Code, under the first for forgery, and under the second for using as genuine a forged document. It was with reference to the second charge that evidence was taken and a warrant issued, but no provision had been made in the warrant for bail to be taken by the police, the matter being left to the Magistrate. He submitted that from the evidence on record there was no statement to convict the accused of forgery. There was evidence only that two opium passes were forgeries, and there was no doubt that accused was involved in the second charge, of using as genuine forged documents, which was a bailable offence. There was nothing, however, to show that he was connected with the forgery of the two documents. Under these circumstances counsel submitted that he was entitled to ask the Magistrate to hold that the warrant was issued and Solomon brought up on evidence showing only one offence, and that a bailable one.

The Magistrate remarked that things were in exactly the same position now, as on Friday last, when the application for bail was refused. He considered that that order was final.

Mr. Garth explained that on Friday the Northern Division Magistrate refused the application for bail, and adjourned the case till Wednesday for a day to be fixed for the hearing.

Mr. Henderson said that it was so, but the Magistrate was at present not in a position to take up the matter, or to take any evidence; and he would ask that his application might be considered on its merits, as matters stood at present.

The Magistrate was of opinion that there was sufficient evidence on record to justify the refusal of bail, and fixed Wednesday for the hearing of the case.—*Englishman.*

A DISCOVERY has been made which shows that the love of our ancestors for drinks spiced with cinnamon was fully justified. What were not the Dutch ready to do to procure cinnamon and other spices for their mulled wines and what wonders of navigation did they not accomplish in their lumbering vessels in order to fill the spice-boxes of their housewives? According to a Paris correspondent, Dr. Chamberland, M. Pasteur's chief assistant, has just discovered that cinnamon is fatal to the typhoid microbe, which must infest the sluggish waters of the Netherlands.

POLITICAL critics speak of the changed attitude of the German Imperial Court and Government towards the Press, as if it were something entirely new. But this only shows that even political critics have short memories or are unobservant. In the first week of the present year, the readers of the Berlin papers were surprised on reading that Herr Von Gossler, Minister of Public Instruction, had been proposing the toast of the Berlin Press, and eulogising the share of the Press in the formation of the Empire. The occasion was the Press dinner to Theodor Fontane, who, besides being one of the most distinguished poets of modern Germany, is one of her most accomplished journalists. That official toast was significant of some interesting things that have happened since.

THE POONA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE third Provincial Conference resumed its sittings on Wednesday morning at the Hirabag Town Hall, with the Hon'ble Mr. Kazi Shahabudin in the chair. The first question for disposal was the proposition regarding pensions, leave, &c., to the employes of the several Railway Companies in India. The President said that there were doubts whether the Conference was competent to deal with the subject which affects the several Railway Companies and Guaranteed Railways in the whole Peninsula of India. Speaking for himself he thought that the Conference was not competent to deal with the question, and proposed that it should be dropped. Mr. Mahadeo Balal Namjoshi suggested that the consideration of the question might be deferred till the next year's meeting of the Conference. This was agreed to. The next question dealt with was that regarding education. Rao Bahadoor Vishnoo Moreshwar Binde proposed, and Mr. Nimbkar seconded, "that this Conference reaffirms its resolution of last year on the subject of education, and recommends that steps should be taken gradually to increase the number of schools until each village, containing a population of 500 and more persons, is provided with a primary school; that the Municipalities and Local Boards should be requested to impart free primary education to the sons of paupers; and that provision should be made for the further spread of elementary agricultural education in the districts." The proposer read the resolution of the last year's Conference and made a speech in support of his present proposition, in which he said that the time has not yet arrived for the Government to withhold the support which had hitherto been given by the State towards education; and urged that the Government be respectfully requested to continue their liberal support for the spread of higher, as well as of primary education, as the people of the Province were not in a position to educate their children from their own private resources. He said that the Government could well spare one rupee or eight annas per cent. of there revenues to promote the cause of education. In putting the proposition to the vote, the President remarked that education was very necessary and must be supported, even if it be at the cost of an enhanced income tax or import duties. The proposition was unanimously carried. With regard to the forest laws Mr Joglekar, a pleader of the Thana District Court, proposed that this Conference reaffirms its demand for an inquiry into the forest grievances of the districts of this Presidency other than Thana and Kolaba, and prays that no time should be lost in appointing the Commission; that this Conference further prays that, pending the appointment of the Commission, its investigations and the Government decision thereon, Government be pleased to (a) allow, under safe-guards, free grazing to owners of agricultural cattle, the system of limiting their number, issuing passes, and levying fees thereon being confined to professional grazers only; (b) allow people to cut fuel, timber, rab and other forest produce necessary for agricultural and domestic purposes free of any charge, under necessary restrictions, and that as regards Thana and Kolaba, this Conference is of opinion that in as much as the recent resolutions of Government on the recommendations of the Forest Commission do not fully satisfy the requirements of the case, Government be pleased to give a fair trial to the recommendations of the Commission." Several Mahratha "coonbees" of the Maval taluka were present at the meeting to lay their grievances in this respect before the Conference. Mr. Khanderao Vaidya enumerated in most feeling terms their grievances. The proposition on being put to the vote was carried unanimously. With regard to the income tax question, Mr. Mahadeo Balal Namjoshi proposed that the Conference regrets that the instructions of the Government of India in the matter of the income tax not having been dully attended to the operations of tax have caused wide and serious dissatisfaction, and suggests that full effect be given to those instructions in an ungrudging manner, so as to make the assessment more equitable and thereby less hard. The proposition was carried.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE "EUSEMERE" ENQUIRY.

AT the Calcutta Port Office on Monday the trial of Captain Olaff Windermer, Commander of the British ship Eusemere, on the charges framed against him on Friday last, was commenced. The Court was composed as follows:—Mr. A. P. Handley, Judge; Captain Peterkin, of the B. S. Sindia, Captain Brooks, of the B. S. Stronza, Captain Dakin, of the B. S. British Peer, and Captain Hawthorne, of the Lord Templetown, Assessors. Mr. Gordon Leith prosecuted on behalf of the Local Government.

Mr. Leith, in opening the case, said that an enquiry had been held, under the Indian Marine Act, last Friday, into the circumstances attending the loss of the iron four-masted vessel the Eusemere while on a voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta. She left on the 31st of December with a full cargo of salt, and on Wednesday, the 23rd of April, she went aground off Palmyras Point and became a total wreck. In furtherance of that enquiry the Master, Captain Widermer, made a deposition, and it was upon that deposition that the Court thought fit to frame charges against him. That being so it became necessary to take further proceedings which necessitated this Court being constituted. It became his duty to lay evidence before the Court, and the Court would have to consider the nature of the evidence and the charges, and then consider their finding. He would now read the Captain's deposition.

Mr. McNair, who appeared on behalf of Captain Windermer, objected to its being put in. Mr. Leith urged that it was already before the Court and was part of the proceedings, the Assessors being only called in to assist the Judge with opinions as experts. The Judge thought that the deposition was admissible. Mr. McNair further urged that the Court had no jurisdiction to deal with the case, as the Act provided that, after copies of the charges and records had been furnished to the Captain, a reference to the Local Government was necessary to proceed with the trial. The Judge overruled the objections taken, and the trial proceeded, Mr. Leith read the Captain's deposition and the charges. The Captain pleaded not guilty to the first two charges, and guilty to the remaining two.

Mr. Leith submitted that, on the deposition of the Captain, the inference was irresistible that he was guilty of the first two charges, *viz*, negligence and unskilfulness.

Mr. McNair addressed the Court on behalf of the Captain and urged that there was no evidence in support of the first two charges. The Captain was the master and part owner of the vessel, and as such had every inducement to navigate his vessel with skill and care. The change in the name of the light was not communicated to him, and for that he was not responsible.

Mr. Leith then called the following witness, James W. Withham, chief officer of the Eusemere, who deposed that he came on deck on the 23rd of April at 8 p.m., relieving the second officer, who told him to steer N. E. by E. Julius Olston was at the wheel, and James Olston on the look-out. He saw a light bearing broad on their port bow, the look out man having drawn his attention to it. Witness hove the lead, and then went aft. The ship was going at ten or eleven knots. The light was seen at 9 p.m. The cast of the lead was a satisfactory one, getting 25 fathoms, and bringing up some mud. Witness gave the Captain a description of the light, saying it flashed at intervals of eleven to thirteen seconds, flashing for about four seconds. The light was reported as on the bow, but it was in fact on the beam. The Captain said there was a very strong current there, as the vessel was going at a great rate. The ship stood up to the light till she took the ground. The lead was not hove at 10 p.m. because sail was being taken in and the vessel's position was known. Witness did not know what this Short Island's light was, and had seen no notice about it.

Mr. Leith here closed the case, and the Bench next day decided to suspend the Captain's certificate for six months.—*English man.*

A NEW press law has been put in force in Portugal prohibiting unfavourable comments on Government policy. The journal *Imparcial* has been the first victim which has had to suspend its publication, owing to the remonstrance of Senhor Thomas Ribeiro, one of the Cabinet ministers.

EXCEPT Turkey, Italy is now the only European country wherein a foreign correspondent may not write what he pleases. Even Russia's chief anxiety is to keep unfavourable comments from entering the country. What goes out of the country has ordinarily been a matter of minor importance. France sets a good example to Italy. To expel a a foreign correspondent is the very last thing any French Ministry would dream of doing. Supposing the two correspondents had tried to set Italy and France by the ears, or published false reports of Italian finance, Signor Crispi might have chosen a better way of refuting them. It is curious to see the Garibaldian, the fighter for freedom of other days, play the despot's *role*. In the long run, Mazzini, Cavour, Bixio, Cairoli, all subordinated their ideal to the expedient; but not one of them would have gone to Crispi's extreme.

INDIAN PROBLEMS.

THE desperate endeavour now being made by various agitators, doctrinaires, and busybodies, to provide the people of India with political institutions a few sizes too large for them, observes a writer in the *St. James's Gazette*, need not be altogether unprofitable. Although, as in the case of the Excise revenue, the benefits to be derived from a discussion of Indian affairs in Parliament and the press may be overshadowed at the outset by grave inconvenience, such discussion generally does good in the long run. Possibly, in the conflict of opinion started by Lord Cross's Councils Bill and Mr. Bradlaugh's more subversive measure, English politicians will be led to pay a closer attention to the conditions under which British rule is maintained in India; and some of the fallacies which obscure Indian questions may be swept away once and for all. Perhaps the first lesson to be learned is the very simple fact that the great masses of the people of India are left entirely untouched by the schemes in which they are supposed to be so keenly interested. Not one man in a thousand cares a pice whether the members of the legislative councils are elected or nominated. Even if he could be made to care, the notion of being ruled in accordance with the main principles of representative government would be entirely foreign to the Oriental understanding. The Asiatic ideal of a wise and just ruler is of one who, after listening to the opinions of his counsellors, decides for himself; and the applause is often louder and more certain when his decision differs in some way or other from the advice given by everybody else. The slightest acquaintance with the actual condition of India and with the every-day problems of administration should serve to show how utterly unsuitable is any approach to a representative system based on the popular vote. An infinity of conflicting interests, joined to a deep-seated conviction that one man is not as good as another—that the human race is most decidedly not all made of one clay,—must always militate against what Mr. Bradlaugh and Lord Ripon regard as progress.

It is when one comes to look into the details of provincial and district organization that the absurdity of talking about representative institutions for India becomes so glaring. As Lord Salisbury pertinently asked, Where is your constituency? The notion of taking the municipality as a constituency for the election of legislators is worse than impracticable. The people of India do not live in municipal towns. In the Punjaub, for instance, with a population of over twenty-two millions, less than nine per cent. of the people are town-folk; the rest are villagers or nomads. Next we must remember that even in this one province there is an irreconcileable conflict of creed and race. West of the Indus are border tribes of turbulent, treacherous fanatics, each with its hand against the other: to the east of the river, the stalwart Rajput, who looks on manual labour as beneath his dignity; the no less sturdy Jat, whose industry as a husbandman makes him the chief revenue-payer of the province; the thriftless thieving Gujar, of whom a local proverb says "Whenever you see a Gujar, hit him;" and many more tribes who are a standing puzzle to the ethnologist. Mr. Bradlaugh is ready enough to endow them all with the blessings of representative government; but it would puzzle him we expect to give even as much as the names of half of them, much less to say how far their existing customs and traditions would fit in with his scheme. Or suppose we take a single district of the province. In Kurnaul, for instance, over 87 per cent. of the population live in villages or hamlets. These rustics are utterl uneducated. Many of them cannot count beyond twenty, and would represent the number sixty-four as three score and four. The peasant cultivators wants are limited to a good harvest and reasonable assessment of the revenue. Perhaps the English reformer will say, "Oh, you must educate these people, and they will then be able to rightly appreciate the blessings of representative government;" but what good will education do them? As it is, we are calling into existence throughout India a class of men whose so-called education has unfitted them for the old pursuit of the people, while the material progress of the country, so far, has entirely failed to provide other forms of livelihood in the shape of commercial pursuits. Nor is it easy to see why money should be spent on education which is far more urgently needed for more pressing objects, in a country where the police are under-paid and where public works are starved for want of funds.

As for the aspirations of the people, it is true that a party of simpleminded Punjaubees once walked all the way to Calcutta, some fifteen hundred miles, to consult the Governor-General, their respected "Jan Larrans Sahib," about a cow; but it would never occur to a Jat husbandman that his interests could be forwarded, or even understood, by some pushing lawyer or voluble university graduate elected by a municipal town, of which he has never even seen the outside. Indeed, the Jat would laugh at the suggestion, were it not that he seldom sees a joke unless it happens to be a particularly broad one. But even if the rural population could be ignored, and it were desirable to govern only for the towns, the never ending conflict of creeds and classes would make it impossible to extend the principles of representative rule beyond a narrow limit. As it is, cases have occurred of all the Mahomedan members of a municipal committee threatening to resign in a body unless a follower of the Prophet should be elected president, while the Hindoos were prepared to take the same step were a Hindoo not chosen for the post.

When people talk about giving the natives of India a large share in the work of administration, they should remember what that administration really implies. The ordinary Englishman's idea of an executive government is simple enough. There is the policeman to keep the peace, and the collector to call for taxes; and the citizen's relations with these two functionaries are not visibly affected by what goes on in Parliament. In India it is different. The development of the country's natural resources, the assessment and collection of the revenue, the maintenance of the peace, and the gradual but persistent advance towards higher standards of physical and intellectual well-being—all this is the function of an elaborate and highly complicated Government machinery which, directed by English officials, performs its work with such marked success that no other country in the world can show equal results. Put natives in the place of the responsible English officials, and it is easy to say what would happen. The last state of India would became worse than that of the worst-governed native princedom. This, however, is not what the reformers propose as yet. Their design is rather to constitute legislative councils (which, as already shown, cannot be representative in any sense of the term), with power to ask questions about the machinery, and even to interfere, if they think proper, with the wheels and gearing. Until Mr. Bradlaugh and his friends of the National Congress can prove that the delegate of municipality, or any other local body, is likely to know more about the requirements of a district than the district officer in charge of it, a consideration of the scheme hardly comes within the range of practical politics.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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CONTENTS.

PAGE.

1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3 GENERAL SUMMARY
4 Notes from Poreeandar.
5 TELEGRAMS.
6 Military—Bombay Veterinary College—The Bombay Mint—Bombay and Presidency.
7 Presentation of an Address—Poona Races, 1890.
8 The Humbugs of History—Address to the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik—The Mails between Bombay and Madras—The R. C. Archbishop of Bombay.
9 Accident to a Passenger Train—The Duke of Connaught and the Rajkumar College—Lepers in the Arthur Crawford Market—News from Upper Burma—The Dadar English School.
10 The Recent Theft at the Industrial Art Exhibition—Some Bombay Village Communities—A Defamation Case at Ahmedabad—Prize-Distribution at Palanpur.
11 Municipal Standing Committee—Prize-Distribution at the Empress High School
12 Sub-Soil Water Advantages in Guzerat—Suit to Recover Marriage Ornaments—The I. M. S. Investigator.
13 Sequel to the Bank of Bengal Forgery.
14 The Anthropological Society of Bombay.
15 Insolvent Debtors' Court—The Frere Hotel Assault Case—Attempted Murder by a Supposed Lunatic.
16 High Court—Original Side—Bengal—Madras—N.-W. Provinces, Oudh and Punjab—Miscellaneous.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: The Income-Tax "Screw,"—A Candid Friend of the Congress.
18 LEADING ARTICLE: The Internal Trade of India.
19 LEADING ARTICLES: Physical Examinations for the Public Service—The Indust

circumstances, we have to thank our consulting actuary for the stringent method of valuation adopted by him. The result shows the solid foundation of the company's business and will enable all connected with the "Oriental" to see the grand superstructure they have it in their power to raise in India, if they only devote their undivided attention to its interests in the future as they have well done in the past.

The results of last year as compared with the year previous are as follows:—

1888—Claims, Rs. 3,17,199-15-8; Re-assurances, Rs. 7,500; net, Rs. 3,09,699-15-8. 1889—Claims, Rs. 3,52,089-12-11; Re-assurances, Rs. 53,500; net, Rs. 2,98,589-12-11.

Loss in 1889...Rs. 11,110-2-9

1889—Government Paper Invested, Rs. 7,83,000
1888 Do. do. „ 5,96,000

Rs. 1,87,000. More in 1889.

Ratio of expenses of management (including commission) to total income—

1888—Income, Rs. 11,48,642-6-8; expenses Rs. 1,59,693-12-3; ratio, 13·90.

1889—Income, Rs. 13,20,234-10-2; expenses Rs. 1,79,816-13-4; ratio 12·93.

1888—Income, Rs. 11,48,642; excess of income over outgo, Rs. 6,04,468; added to funds 52 per cent. of income.

1889—Income, Rs. 13,20,234; excess of income over outgo, Rs. 7,69,744; added to funds 58 per cent.

A simple statement of facts, such as these, comes with effect from the lips of a manager at a meeting of the company's members; and will doubtless carry weight with those who are accustomed to consider similar accounts and results. It will also be read far and wide throughout this land, and I trust, teach the native community that whatever is the duty of the young, the middle-aged, the man of moderate means, and, in fact, of every section of society—whatever tends to promote habits of forethought, industry, and economy, in this country,—whatever tends to promote prosperity, and to make men self-dependent, whatever does all this, as I contend Life Assurance does, is the obvious duty of every citizen, to watch over and promote by every means within his reach. It is, in fact, the highest system of education—that which encourages man's self-denial and makes him independent of the aid of others. I attribute the present position of our business chiefly to the intelligent appreciation by the native population of our system of Life Assurance, and to the fact that by this means, and in many cases by this means *alone*, there can be made a provision for families and for old age at once, of a capital sum available exactly at the time it is wanted, and which could not otherwise be provided by continuous savings and attention and skilful investment extending over a long series of years. "To effect these operations continued life is required." The amount of saving by means of Life Assurance effected with the "Oriental," and the money provided for the future by means of our policies, must lead all thinking minds to rejoice in the reflection that so many families are protected against want in the future, and so many, who are now in the enjoyment of health and vigour, are provided for in their old age. The whole outcome of the year must be exceedingly gratifying to all concerned in the welfare of the company. Our company offers lower safe rates than any other office, chiefly on account of its expenses of management being lower than those of any similar institution of the same age; it affords absolute financial security, owing to 80 per cent. of all premiums being placed in trust for policyholders with the official Trustee of Bombay; amalgamations are strictly prohibited; the funds are all in Government paper, and remain in India and the direction is entirely in this country. The "Oriental" is the only company that can offer these guarantees of security. I am glad of the success of our efforts to ensure a careful selection of lives. This is one of the strongest points in our administration. Then, the keystone of the position of a Life Assurance Company is the amount of lay-by. We laid by last year about seven lacs seventy thousand rupees, which is a large sum, in proportion to the premiums received. I make bold to say that our office for its age *is the most economically and one of the most successfully managed* Life Companies anywhere, and that, on this account, it is unsurpassed in the advantages it offers. With such results as have been obtained in the past, what may we not expect to do in the future years? If we, each and all, do our part in the way we have hitherto done, there is certainly a glorious future for the Oriental Life Assurance Company. I am glad to say the "Oriental" has set itself from the commencement to abolish all unnecessary restrictions, and to increase to the utmost extent that professional ingenuity can devise, the options in the way of arrangement that are open to intending assurers. The premiums of our company are undeniably low, so that our low premiums "are actually a substantial bonus to start with", as so much larger a sum can be insured for a given amount than where premiums are high. This is considered a more correct system of Life Assurance than returning larger bonuses, which proved that the rates charged were too high. To many intending assurers this is a most important consideration, and I feel the company should and will reap the benefit of such an enlightened policy. It has been a great pleasure to the directors to be able to prepare and submit to the meeting so favourable a report as has been read to-day. I have no doubt whatever that all the members will be very well pleased with the results when presented to them. It has been my constant aim to bring the company into the position it now occupies; to increase the business year by year, while strengthening its reserves. It is extremely gratifying that the business has exceeded that of any former years since the commencement of the company. It is a source of great satisfaction to me that I have so far succeeded in the task I set before myself when the company was established. This, of course, has not been accomplished without the hearty co-operation of all connected with the company, and especially of Mr. Shroff, the assistant manager. These evidences of increasing confidence and wider usefulness must be satisfactory in the highest degree to policyholders and shareholders, and ought to induce them everywhere to exert their active influence in helping to advance still more rapidly the business of the "Oriental." In conclusion, we hope to meet you again this time, twelve months, with an equally, if not a still more, favourable report.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE *Indian Spectator* remarks:—We fully sympathise with the votes of thanks placed on record by the Corporation and the Standing Committee, appreciative of the great and valuable services rendered by Mr. Ollivant to Bombay during the time he acted as the head of the Municipal Executive. Bombay has undergone considerable expansion, during the past nine years, in population and trades, and its municipal needs have proportionately multiplied; we feel sure any man lacking Mr. Ollivant's indefatigable industry, administrative ability, and capacity for work would hardly have succeeded in meeting the growing requirements of an altered condition of affairs. During Mr Ollivant's administration the revenue of the Municipality almost doubled itself, a financial result which owes much to the skill and organizing ability of the departing Commissioner. We are glad that his zeal for the promotion of the municipal well-being of the rate-payers, his foresight in constructing the Tansa Water Works, and other works of public utility, received a fitting recognition at the hands of those who were witnesses to his arduous labours. Mr. H. A. Acworth, the successor of Mr. Ollivant to the responsible post, has a wide experience of administrative work; and it is to be hoped the principle of self-government will receive the same fostering care during his regime.

AN American electrical engineer of the name of David Weems is "ambersparking" at such a rate that he bids fair to become renowned as the electrical Stephenson of the New World. He has invented a locomotive capable of running one hundred and twenty miles an hour. The locomotive is cigar-shaped—that is to say, pointed at either end—in order to avoid atmospheric resistance. Mr. Weems will very shortly have room enough to experiment upon; for, in addition to the thirteen already existing electric roads in the States, there are about one hundred and sixty under construction! These new roads will carry a hundred million passengers, it is said. The scientific prediction is that in another dozen years there will not be a single horse-car left in the States.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Whilst the inhabitants of our great cities suffer from the effects of overcrowding and all its attendant evils, both physical and moral, the more robust and energetic emigrant will in his turn be liable to suffer in his new home from the want of ready skill and the great medical resources of his native land always at command. The best advice a friend can give is for him to take a supply of these well-known remedies as part of his outfit, for by attention to the easily understood and yet ample directions which accompany each box and pot he will never be at fault when taken ill or under any adverse sanitary conditions of life.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 6th May 1890 are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Strong westerly winds. Rain Sehwan 1, Johi 3 cents. River Kotri on 4th 5¼ feet against 10 feet 8 inches on corresponding date last year. Rabi crops being threshed. Adhava (late spring) crops good. Condition of cattle fair. Supply of fodder moderate.

Shikarpur.—River 5 1-6 feet against 9 5-12 feet same date last year. Slight rain in two talukas. Rabi harvesting general. Cotton crops flourishing.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting nearly over. Kharif cultivation in progress. Condition of cattle fair, except in Shahdadpur.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Slight rain in talukas. Outturn of wheat crops on river-side lands 16 annas.

Ahmedabad.—Land being prepared for kharif cultivation. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Panch Mahals.—Weather stormy.

Kaira.—Cotton-picking and manuring of land in progress. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Clearing of fields for monsoon sowings continues. Cattle healthy. Prices of food-grains normal.

Surat.—Preparations for the next season progressing. Agricultural stock healthy.

Khandesh.—Weather hot. Harvesting of rabi nearly completed. Lands are being prepared for the next season. No change in prices of food-grains.

Nasik.—Weather hot. Threshing almost completed. Preparation for the next season commenced. State of cattle middling. Prices of food-grains steady. Water scarce in parts of Sinnar, Dindori, Malegaon and Peint. Fodder scarce and dear in Niphad.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 30th, 3° warm on 1st and 2nd; nil on 3rd, 5th and 6th; and 1° cool on 4th. Vapour in air excessive, except on 2nd and 4th, when it was normal. Abnormal wind northerly from 2nd to 5th. Wind normal on all other days. Distant lightning on the 30th.

Thana.—Preparations for the next season's rice crop progressing. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 5th May 1890).—Threshing of rabi finished. Ground being prepared for kharif crops.

Ratnagiri.—Summer crops, which are good, have been gathered. Preparations for the next crop almost finished.

Poona.—Slight rain in Poona city. Land is being prepared for the approaching season throughout the district. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of fodder in Khed Taluka.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Preparation for kharif commenced in 4 talukas. Agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains steady.

Sholapur.—Rain Karmala 4, and Sangola 63 cents. Reaping of rabi crops completed. Sugar-cane and turmeric harvest completed at Barsi. Hundi crops are in good state. Prices of food-grains are as before. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Agricultural stock good. Weather cloudy and extremely warm.

Satara.—Preparations for next season in progress. Fodder dear in 4 talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain Indi 20, Sindgi 4, Bijapur 12, Bagalkot 57, and Hungund 26 cents. Ploughing continues. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 10 cents, total 2 inches and 20 cents. Lands being prepared for sowing. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district varying from 10 cents to 1 inch 16 cents. Land being prepared for the next season's crops. Picking of cotton nearly completed. Scarcity of water in Bankapur, and that of fodder in Nargund.

Kanara.—Slight rain in 6 talukas. Second crop harvest nearly completed. Ploughing and sowing for monsoon crop commenced.

Rajkot.—Lands being prepared for monsoon crop. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Weather very hot.

Baroda.—Standing crops in fair condition. Condition of agricultural stock fair.

General Remarks—Rain in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara. Standing crops good. Harvesting of late crops completed in most districts; progressing in others. Preparations for next season's crops continue generally. Fodder scarce in 1 taluka of Nasik, Poona and Dharwar; water scarce in 4 talukas of Nasik and 1 of Dharwar. Agricultural stock good, except in Nasik and 1 taluka of Hyderabad.

MADRAS.

ELEPHANTS FROM BURMA.—Despite the heat, the beach on Tuesday morning presented a most animated appearance owing to the crowds that came to witness the landing of 18 elephants, (the largest importation that has been made within the last few years) ex the B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Colaba. The elephants are all tuskers selected and purchased in Burma by Mr. Sanderson, Superintendent of the Government Keddah operations for the Maharajah of Mysore, for utilisation in the Keddah operations of that State. Mr. Sanderson himself accompanied the elephants across the Bay. During the voyage from Moulmein to Madras the animals, which were stabled 'tween decks, gave no trouble whatever, and on reaching this port took quietly to the huge rafts that had been specially constructed to bring them ashore, where they are stabled under the pier, and made fast to the screw piles. The animals are in splendid condition. Special mahouts accompanied the animals.—*Mail.*

FIELD HOSPITAS.—We hear that the Government of India has sanctioned the localisation of Field Hospitals at certain stations in the three Presidencies. The Artillery Corps in this Presidency in the Bangalore, Madras and Southern Districts, will have their medical, commissariat, furniture and ordnance stores at Madras. The lines of communication, Third Brigade, at Secunderabad and Belgaum, will have their medical, commissariat and furniture stores at Secunderabad, and ordnance stores at Bellary. The medical, commissariat, furniture and ordnance stores of the lines of communication, Fourth Brigade, in the Bangalore, Madras and Southern Districts, will be localised in Madras. At stations where there are no medical store depots the field medical stores will be stored in the station and regimental hospitals as they may be required for British and native troops respectively; the Commissariat stores in the station commissariat godown; the furniture stores in the Military Works Stores, and the ordnance stores in the nearest Arsenal or depot.—*Ibid.*

MR. NORRIS, who has come forward in Parliament on behalf of the veterans of the Crimea and the Mutiny, writes an up-country paper, is the Conservative member for Limehouse, and a retired leather merchant by profession. He is also a supporter of woman's suffrage, but his heart is in the right place. It has been for many years something more than a scandal that those who had served their country in her famous wars should be forgotten in their old age, except when a paragraph now and then in the papers described the destitution and misery in which some veteran was living or had died. If the acceptance by Government of Mr. Norris's motion should lead to any solid result, there must be many a survivor of the Munity now living in India whose claims are worthy to be considered. Delicate issues, nevertheless, arise from the question which Mr. Norris has brought to the front. While we are all agreed that Crimean and Mutiny veterans deserve State gratitude, no sensible man will deny that other veterans deserve the same. A wound is as painful in China as in Southern Europe, and an Afghan jezail or Zulu assegai as destructive of the anatomy as a mutinous sepoy's musket. Nor is the value of the individual soldier's work less in a little war than in a big one. Where, then, shall Government draw the line? The logical sequence of Mr. Norris's motion will be, in due time, that all needy veterans deserve State assistance. If this fact is only sensibly recognised at once, and the responsibility thereof duly accepted, a great step will have been taken towards the solution of the urgent problem, "how to popularise the army." An incidental advantage of the recognition by the State of such veterans would be that we should less often be annoyed by rogues who play upon public charity by pretending to be veterans of the Crimea or Munity, being all the while "old soldiers" of quite another pattern.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the boms, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at Is ½ per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

GERMAN DESIGNS IN AFRICA.

MR. STANLEY on his arrival at Brindisi was interviewed by a correspondent of the *New York Herald*, to whom he communicated his views upon German designs in Africa, and other interesting subjects connected with the exploration of that Continent.

EMIN PASHA'S NEW TASK.

The most important part of the interview had reference to Emin Pasha and the task which he has undertaken for his new masters. That Emin should have joined the Germans Mr. Stanley said he considered as most natural. Asked whether he had heard it said that certain people worked on Emin's mind while he was sick in Bagamoyo, and convinced him that he had been put in a humiliating position by being rescued, Mr. Stanley replied, "Yes, that is so, for the Germans wanted to get him into their service; there was not a surer way to do it. He was sick and in their hospital. Ten minutes before the terrible accident that almost cost him his life, he made a most grateful speech, but after he was in the German Hospital all the old friendly relations seemed to cease, and we could not even get our letters answered." There was no doubt, he added, that the Germans were employing Emin with the intention of annexing territory. He said:—"There is no doubt that he is going to get in and cut off the British coast from the interior of Africa. It was agreed between England and Germany that each should have a sphere of influence divided by a fixed line. It was as if England should control all of North America from the north side, and Germany should control all from the south side to Chesapeake Bay, the river to be common to both. England and Germany agreed not to cut each other off in the rear; but that is just what the Germans seem to be intent on doing." The interview proceeded as follows:—

You said that you were authorized to escort Emin to another part of Africa, and there establish him in authority as Governor. If that is true, what part of Africa would you have taken him to?—Ah, that would be telling tales out of school.

Do you mean to say that those plans were secret?—I do, and as they were fully explained then to Emin he knows every detail. He is now in the service of the Germans, and I have no doubt that he has revealed everything to his new employers, and that they are acting on the facts.

Then what is the solution of this whole African problem? Stanley, can the Soudan be retaken?—It can, but only by a nation that has a definite plan and adopts definite aims. The Soudan can be mastered just as certainly as any other part of Africa.

HOW TO CONQUER THE SOUDAN.

But how! By a long and bloody war?—Not necessarily. There are a million Arab fighters, who can be bought. The nation that arms this people with modern rifles, and tells them where they are to strike, will not only master the Soudan, but North Africa—Egypt included.

And do you think the Germans are pushing on to the centre of the Soudan?

Stanley whirled round on his heel and pointed to where a squad of Italian stonecutters were at work beside an unfinished building. "Look at those men," he said. "What are they hewing those stones for? Why, to build that house, of course. And yet if you ask me, do you think they will build the house? I can only answer, it looks as if that was their intention."

Could you get possession of the Soudan?—I have not the slightest doubt of it, and it could be done if England would only do her duty.

It would cost a lot of money, would it not?—Yes, such a project would need at least £3,000,000. It would be useless to start with less. I doubt very much that the Soudan could be civilized with that amount of money, but I say that a good beginning could be made, and the foundations of government substantially built.

Would you undertake the work, Stanley?—I will answer that by saying there is not a Government in Europe that has the stamina to do it. Such a work needs a nucleus in the shape of a man of vast wealth or a man of vast influence. I told Sir Rutherford Alcook in 1878 that inside of twenty years there would not be a square mile of Africa unexplored. I said that in the same period of time the Continent would be pierced in all directions by railways if there was money furnished. England has taken a million square miles out of Africa. France has taken a million also, and so has Germany. Good. Who would have dreamed, 1878, when I was fighting my way mile by mile down the Upper Congo, that to-day there would be thirteen steamers on its waters?

And what will happen when the Germans build their railway from Bagamoyo? Will they not control the Lake region?—Of course they will, and if they get the lake region they will destroy the whole value of the British possessions on the coast. After a while they would want the coast as well.

If the Germans get the Albert and Victoria Lakes, will they not be masters of the Nile?—Go and look at the map. It isn't necessary to get anybody's opinion. There are volumes on the map of North East Africa but just now it tells the story itself.

THE PRIZE TO BE GAINED IN AFRICA.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Stanley said that at present he had no further mission in Africa. It was not true that he had been offered the Governorship of British Africa. Asked whether he thought it worth while for any nation to possess North-East Africa, and what there was to gain, Mr. Stanley said:—"There is land to gain—land that will grow almost anything under the sun. Why, the soil you see here in Southern Italy"—and Stanley pointed to the green slopes rising from the harbour—"would not be looked at in Africa. We should call it sterile. Then there are millions of strong men to gain, men who can be converted into wealth by proper management. Every labourer who enters the United States is valued at 1,000 dols. as an addition to the national wealth. Africa teems with black men, and they can be easily controlled. As this population becomes civilized, it must be clothed and housed. Think of what a great market it will be for a nation!" If Emin Pasha reappeared in his old province Mr. Stanley said he could retake it only with a powerful force. Asked whether the Germans had a right to go there or not, he replied:—"I had the authority of the Khedive of Egypt to take his Governor out of the country and abandon it. The province belongs to no one now."—How about Tippoo Tib? Do you think he will go to Germany?—Well, Tippoo Tib will go wherever there is money—like all men of his class who want to get rich and have no morality.

MR. STANLEY'S PROPOSALS TO EMIN PASHA.

Much curiosity has been felt as to the nature of the proposal made by Mr. Stanley to Emin Pasha as an alternative to his acceptance of the post of salaried Governor of the Equatorial Province. At a lecture delivered in Berlin on Friday, Herr Paul Reichard, a well known African traveller, professed to be in a position to throw some light upon the matter. The lecture, according to the correspondent of the *Times*, who heard it, was conceived in a spirit very hostile to Mr. Stanley, and it illustrated a feeling which (the correspondent adds) is beginning to be manifested in certain Chauvinistic and anti-English circles, a feeling that seems to grow all the more intense the nearer the heroic rescuer of Emin Pasha approaches the European centres where honour and applause await him.

MR. STANLEY'S "ANTI-GERMAN" SCHEME.

Reports of what Mr. Stanley had been saying at Cairo about Emin reached the Pasha, then stretched on a bed of suffering, and, being unable to refrain any longer from giving frank expression to his natural feeling of resentment, he poured the following particulars into the ear of the sympathetic M. de Saint Paul Illaire the younger.

THE LATEST DISCOVERY AT POMPEII.

THE latest discovery at Pompeii is a human form lying under a doorway, with sandals clearly distinguishable on the feet, and also—what is a curious and uncommon feature in Pompeiian remains—a pair of trousers! At the period when the great eruption burst on the ill-fated town, a kind of loose Oriental drawers used to be worn, not, indeed, in Italy, but on the south and eastern borders of the Mediterranean; and a Neapolitan antiquary has suggested that the latest Pompeiian to be introduced to the modern world may have been a member of the Alexandrian colony in the town. However, whatever the unhappy man's nationality, and whatever the origin of the mysterious trousers, it is clear that he had barely time to put them on and fly, bundle in hand, before he was overwhelmed and suffocated. How strange it is to come upon him, now, a fellow creature overwhelmed in one of the most appalling holocausts known in the history of the world! And yet one finds one's self half joking about him and the queer rig in which he died his death—centuries ago. Our emotions are largely dependent on comparative distances of time and place. "A broken head in Coldbath Fields" moves us not nearly as much as a Johnstown disaster in America; and we cared little that a river rose and drowned millions of Chinamen until the influenza was wafted over here from the stagnant scene of the calamity.

A NEW "MUSCLE-BRACING" DRUG.

A RIVAL to caffeine as a muscle-bracing and stimulating drug has been found in kola. Professor Haeckel, of Marseilles, admits (a *Daily News* correspondent says) the virtues of caffeine, but he says those of kola are greater. He used it in the food of members of an Alpine Club, who performed mountaineering feats of an unusual kind without being tired. The Colonel of the 160th Regiment at Perpignan, dosed by the professor with kola, made the ascent of the Canigou Mountains near Perpignan to a height of 9,137 feet, and felt quite fresh after his climb, which lasted twelve hours. He only halted once, and for twenty minutes, and ate nothing. The 124th Regiment was able last July to accomplish a march of fifteen-and-a-half hours from Lavel Rennes under similar conditions. They covered a distance of 72 kilometres, and were able to go much further in the last hour. They walked at the rate of 3¾miles an hour. Kola is better than oats for giving mettle and staying power to horses. Perhaps the fasting men have got hold of alkaloid of kola, of which a very small quantity goes a long way.

The kola nut is no recently discovered vegetable product. Mr. Christie introduced it to England as long ago as 1877. At first no more than a hundredweight of the nuts were brought from Africa every year; but its valuable medicinal properties soon became more generally known, and it rapidly gained favour in the medical profession, and among the public. "This week for example," remarked my informant, "three-and-a-half tons of the nuts have passed through our hands. And we not only import the nuts; we are sending plants all over the world, in order that they may be cultivated in the colonies and elsewhere. A case has just gone to Brisbane, at the request of the Governor of Queensland. We also send our sprouting seeds to Ceylon, Java, and India. The tea-planters are now growing it."

"And I suppose the nuts sell well?"—"Remarkably well. Most of those we do not use ourselves go to Germany. I do not know to what purposes they are applied there—probably to the making of caffeine. The kola nut contains 2½ per cent. of this alkaloid, which is more than can be obtained from coffee."

"At what price do the nuts sell?"—"Good nuts are worth from tenpence to a shilling per pound; but the qualities vary considerably. A consignment of three or four tons may contain so many spurious nuts that only a quarter of the whole consignment are available for use. Some of these spurious nuts are poisonous, and great care has to be exercised in selecting the genuine article."

Among the many valuable properties possessed by kola is that of clarifying beer and spirit. The seeds (or nuts) are further said to make foul water healthy, and to render tainted meat fit for food. This action is probably due to the mucilage which the nuts contain, which acts mechanically in the same manner as the white of an egg, so often used for classifying purposes. Kola, moreover, is said to be of great use in cases of dipsomania. On the west coast of Africa, Mahommedans and Arabs beat the natives at drinking by chewing at the same time a kola nut, which prevents the bad effects of the liquor. But the most remarkable property of kola is that of enabling persons who use it to undergo prolonged exertion without fatigue. This is probably due to the caffeine which the nuts contain. A representative was shown a letter from Mr. Floyer, the superintendent of the Government telegraphs of Egypt, who recently used a quantity of kola chocolate, one of Mr. Christy's many preparations of the drug. The following extract from his letter will be read with interest:—

"I went into the hills with my shikarri on the morning of the 9th. We did ten hours of very severe climbing—much of it anxious work the dark. We slept on the rocks, and the next day did ten hours' more very severe climbing, and at last got out of the mountains. It is no exaggeration to say that we arrived at the camp in capital spirit, though very leg-weary. During these two days we had divided between us four biscuits, three oranges, and three tablets of kola chocolate—practically nothing but kola." Half a cake of this preparation at ten and another at three are said to be quite enough to keep one going until midnight.

The kola-nut is obtained from a tree, from 30 to 60 ft. high, which in general aspect resembles the chestnut. This tree grows wild along the western coast of Africa from Sierra Leone to Lower Guinea. It will practically grow anywhere, provided the soil be sufficiently low-lying and damp. The seeds, or nuts, grow in pods, which open of their own account when the fruit is ripe. Two gatherings are made in the course of the year, the nuts being carefully removed from the husk, and dried in the shade. They are then packed in baskets or barrels lined with the leaves of the "bal" tree, brought to the coast, and exported. There is no fear that the demand will fall short of the supply—for some years at least—and Mr. Christy is always ready to purchase the produce of such plants as he sends out. He exports a large number of the nuts, and he also uses a great many in the various preparations of kola which he sells. A kola champagne is the latest thing spoken of.

We are always having new commercial plants and drugs sent to us. A man in Tonkin (say) will send us over a box containing fifty or sixty specimens of plants locally famous for their medicinal properties. We have all these plants classified botanically; after which they are examined with a view to discover their chemical, physiologic, and therapeutic qualities. We have a large number of medical men who are always ready to test anything new, and to these we send these drugs, or a selection of them, for trial. They report upon them, and from their reports we are able to judge if these drugs or any of them are likely to be really useful to the medical profession or not. We are of course very much guided by the opinions sent over by the natives. We have received things from Madagascar, for example, and have been told that they are used there in certain diseases and with certain effects, and upon trial this has turned out to be perfectly true. Naturally, when reports appear in the medical papers and elsewhere that certain new drugs have been used by members of the profession with good effect, there is a great demand for them.

HOW CYCLING INJURES HEALTH.

DR. B. W. RICHARDSON, in the *Asclepiad*, points out that unless certain essential conditions are observed, cycling is inevitably injurious to health.

DONT CYCLE TILL TWENTY-ONE YEARS OLD.

He thinks that it is always best to delay the commencement of cycling until the body is closely approaching to its maturity. Even adult cyclists who are too much in the saddle almost invariably acquire what may be called the cyclist's figure, which is not graceful and is not indicative of the full possession of perfectly balanced bodily powers. Hence I should not recommend cycling as a pastime of the schools, and I should not favour it as an exercise, even during holiday-times from school, except in the most moderate degree. The systematic pursuit of cycling should never be fully commenced until the rider has arrived at maturity—that is to say, until the age of twenty one years has been attained.

HOW CYCLING DEFORMS THE BODY.

The effect of cycling on the upper extremity of the arm and forearm is to slightly bend the limb, the deformity taking place in the arm-bone and in the fingers, and to bring about an unnatural curve of the shoulder. On the lower limbs cycling tells as markedly as it does on the spine; and as the lower limbs perform the greater part of the work, they usually feel the effects of it most distinctly. Riding brings out and exaggerates any deformity, however slight. The pelvis of the rider, now practically a part of the machine, is fixed to it, and is almost as rigid as itself. In this position of things the thigh-bone is placed under unusual strain. The large muscles in the fore part of the thigh are employed in extending or lifting up the legs at great disadvantage of leverage. What the strain is on these muscles every young cyclist knows to his cost, and it is not until they get a kind of extra natural power that riding is easy. The pressure upon the thigh-bone causes bowleggedness.

WANTED, A REFORMED CYCLE!

We still maintain a basic error in the machine, by having it so constructed that the pelvis of the rider becomes a fixed part of the machine. This is well shown when the cyclist has to meet a hill. In climbing we push the machine, or drag it. We want two entire changes in construction of the machine, one by which we can bring the whole weight of the body into the propulsion; the other by which we can call forth all that muscular power which is used with such effect in walking and running, but lost in cycling.

HARDLY anything has done more harm to Boulangism than the attitude of its representatives to the Berlin International Conference. The Boulangists declared that the acceptance of the Emperor's invitation implied a too accommodating, even a craven, spirit upon the part of France; also that it would offend Russia. Russia, it will be remembered, was not represented at the Conference. The Boulangist reference to Russia was an instance of the grossest want of tact, for it meant "We shall some day need Russia as an ally against the Germans." It is another proof of the fact that Boulangism was only a vulgar, braggart attempt at barrack-room Cæsarism. This, apparently, has not been lost upon our neighbours across the Channel.

THE MARQUIS TS'ENG'S DIARY.

THE late Marquis Ts'eng, whose sudden death occurred recently, was a man whose opinions on Asiatic politics and social matters were always worth listening to. He was a man of keen observation and highly trained intellect. His father Ts'eng Kwofan was one of the foremost officials in China, and was the patron and discoverer of Li Hung-chang. When, therefore, it was determined in the councils of Tsung-li Yamen to send a Minister Plenipotentiary to England, the son of the veteran Ts'eng was rightly considered to be the best man for the post. He was also an English scholar, and had even written English poetry. To Ts'eng the offer of the appointment was eagerly welcomed. He had read much of European countries, and combined with a desire to visit the West a wish to employ the talents for diplomacy which he felt that he possessed. With no unnecessary delay, therefore, he prepared for his voyage, and on the 28th of the tenth month of the fourth year of the reign of Kwang-su (1878) he sailed from Shanghai.

Before starting he had interviews with all those—including Li Hungchang—who pose as authorities on foreign affairs. One such authority, Chang by name, seems to have impressed him greatly. He describes in his recently published "Diary" the learning, talents, and countenance of this gentleman, and details the views he expressed on international relations "in a manner not to be compared to superficial and empty talk." He divided his discourse (the Marquis tells us) into six propositions, the first of which was that China should ally herself closely with England in order to check the machinations of Russia. The English defence of Turkey he puts down without equivocation to a desire to protect India and to snub Russia. England and Russia are like "a tiger and a wolf." The English are gradually increasing in strength abroad and in power at home. As to the Russians, their object is at present to gain possession of the Mahommedan countries in Central Asia so as to be within striking distance of both India and China. This is as displeasing to the English as to the Chinese, and it should therefore be the object of the Chinese to make friends with England. His opinion of the Berlin negotiations is contemptuous. The Envoy, he says, did not know their own minds and "wavered to and fro." But with the "tiger" England as the ally of China, the other nations may be less regarded, and Russia in such circumstances would certainly not venture to cast her eye upon China.

Chang's next proposition is of a wider character. He would suggest that China should deal openly and justly with all, and thus secure the good-will of the nations, as Japan has done. Not that the Chinese should follow the example of the Japanese in such matters as the change of dress, which "was stupid indeed," but in the more sober reforms of truth and justice. The English are a difficult people to deal with. They come as missionaries and travellers and disturb the friendly relations of the two countries. Let China, therefore, at once arrive at an understanding with England on all possible matters of dispute; and if this is done "before the rain falls" we shall be prepared to act whenever that unpleasant event happens.

In his third proposition Chang took quite a new departure. He advised that European scholars should be invited to inquire into all matters likely to be brought into dispute. If the Chinese Government received these people with courtesy and treated them well, they "would be delighted to present themselves, and would be diverted to the full." And thus the Chinese would be able "to learn the ignorant wants of foreign countries." At the present time foreigners are in the habit of establishing schools in China, and take credit to themselves for doing so. This puts China in a false position, and she "ought en revanche" to found a College for Foreigners where they may learn the sacred language of China under the tuition of native scholars. Then foreigners "would cease to maintain their usurped excellence;" and their sovereigns on hearing of the institution could not fail "to be touched and delighted." Besides, those students who gained proficiency in Chinese might be employed to translate useful books into that language, and thus "China would acquire fame and would be able to reckon on a joyful compliance."

The fourth proposition consisted of a recommendation that greater care should be exercised in the purchase of foreign weapons and machinery. In Chang's opinion the Chinese Government had up to that time been disgracefully swindled. But in his next proposition he advises his countrymen to imitate other things besides guns and machinery. "The true source of the greatness of European countries is not in their wealth and power; but in the fact that their Sovereigns and people have a regard for one another, and that the higher and lower classes form one corporation. He would, therefore, have men sent abroad to study foreign institutions, and would establish colleges at the ports where youths may be instructed in all kinds of foreign knowledge."

The opium trade forms the subject of the sixth and last proposition; and though Changurgently advocates its suppression, he is not very hopeful about it, and considers that those who expect great things from the action of the Anti-Opium Society are only making for themselves "painted cakes."

Commenting on these suggestions, the Marquis passes lightly over the first and last, but agrees with the rest, and is particularly strong in favour of the establishment of schools of foreign instruction in China. The young fellows who have been sent to America to study have not, he says, turned out well. "The better ones have merely become Americans, and the inferior ones have proved to be little better than the compradore class of the foreign hongs. Neither class are of much benefit to the Empire."

At last the day came for the departure from Shanghai. As the Marquis and his party went on board, his daughter "wept bitterly and I," writes the Marquis, "could not forbear shedding tears." But these tears were speedily dried at the strange sights which everywhere met their gaze. On arriving at Paris the Marquis was entertained royally, and much to his gratification. Here he had his first experience of a ball, which he naively describes as a meeting for skipping and dancing, the main object of which is that "young men and women while skipping and dancing may arrange their marriages."

His reception in London was quite as cordial as that in Paris, and the civility shown to the ladies of the party was particularly gratifying, both to him and to them. His visit to the Queen at Windsor to present his credentials (March 20, 1879) evidently made a great impression on him. He drove to "Patingtun" Station, where he was met by the Marquess of "Shalessupohi" (Salisbury) and conducted to Windsor. At the castle he lunched with the Court officials and ladies, and was then taken into the reception-room. There he was kept waiting, as "the Queen's third son, who had married a Prussian princess, had brought his bride on a visit to the Court." At length he was introduced into the presence. "The Queen then 'respectfully' inquired after the Emperor's health; to which I made answer, and then retired." Before leaving the castle he was invited to enter his name in the visitors' book; which he did, he takes pains to tell us, in Chinese characters. He attended also a levee at San Kinssu (St. James's) Palace, and a Drawingroom at Pohkinghan (Buckingham) Palace, when he was presented to the Princess of Wales, "who had received the commands of the Queen to appear for that." As he also found he attended a dinner given by the Lord Mayor on Easter Monday, 1879, at which he made a speech thanking the English people for the substantial help they had sent to his countrymen during the famine. "When I ceased to speak," he writes, "the whole assembly struck their palms and shouted "Good!" The "Diary" was evidently intended to be continued, and it may be hoped that the late Marquis succeeded in completing it before his death.

A GOOD story is told of the Emperor William *à propos* of the Labor Conference. A manufacturer remonstrated with him on the ground that it was an undue interference with freedom of commerce. "Strange," said the Emperor, "that you did not think free commerce interfered with when I sent two regiments of soldiers to put down the strikers. However, I do not mean to see the working men stretched any longer on the dissecting-table of the employer."

IN the last few years well-known cricketers have been crowding into the ranks of the Benedicts. Mr. F. E. Lacey, the old Cantab and Hampshire county player, has just been married to Lady Helen Carnegie, daughter of the Earl of Northesk, whose title dates back to Stuart days; while the best man was another cricketer, Mr. H. W. Forster, whose prowess as a bowler is not yet forgotten at Oxford and elsewhere. In his good days Mr. Lacey was a dashing and brilliant bat.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE is down upon the Royal College of Surgeons. He wants to know what the College does with its twenty-eight thousand pounds a-year; or, rather, why so much of this large sum is spent on salaries and wages, and so amazingly little on teaching, or in advancing, by other means, the cause of science. "The plain truth is," says Sir Morell Mackenzie, "that instead of being in any sense a college or school of surgery, it is little more than a huge shop for the sale of surgical licences." Alas! the College is not the only grand institution in the land that requires overhauling.

OPENING THE ARCTIC SEA BY DYNAMITE.

DID Nature intend the Arctic Sea to be open, and the climate moderate? And is it possible to do by means of dynamite what Nature has unaccountably omitted to do? These points are discussed in a little pamphlet by Mr. H. A. H. Dunsford, C.E., which has just been published by Mr. Ridgway.

GRADUAL DISAPPEARANCE OF ARCTIC WINTER.

We need only suppose for a moment (writes Mr. Dunsford) how matters would stand if the ice-cap were removed from the North Pole. The two warm streams would in that case flow in exactly the same course that they now take, but, instead of becoming chilled as is the case at present, would flow past the Pole and southwards as warm streams still. They would effectually keep the ice from re-forming, and do away with the excessive cold of the Arctic regions altogether. Nature is, in fact, working towards that end, for the climate of the northern part of the Northern Hemisphere has been sadly ameliorating ever since the commencement of the historic period. In the time of the Roman Republic the rivers in Gaul used to freeze over in winter, and

PURE PERSONALITIES.

It is admitted in German society circles that the Emperor has made a good choice in his new Chancellor. He will not attempt to overshadow the personality of his master, who naturally does not desire to diminish his own brilliance by employing ambitious and clever ministers. Moreover, General Caprivi is a bachelor. He will hold, contrary to general expectation, the same offices held by Bismarck at the time of his resignation. He insisted that his position should not be inferior to that of his predecessor. He, therefore, now has the offices of Imperial Chancellor, Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Prussian Council, which are precisely what Bismarck gave up at his final resignation.

Ex-President Cleveland must draw the line somewhere. If he does not, it will be impossible to stand for the Presidency in 1812. It is said that he gains "twenty-five pounds each month." At this rate he will gain twenty-one stone in the twelvemonth. Supposing he weighted twelve when his present expansion began, this would make him thirty-six. The critics are advising him to undergo the treatment to which Dr. Schwenniger subjected Prince Bismarck—severe exercise and hard rubbing. But the critics are inexact. Dr. Schwenniger's main expedient with the Chancellor was to make him eat small quantities at frequent intervals, instead of huge quantities at one or two sittings (the patient's regular habit), and to give up drinking at meals. In this way the doctor reduced Prince Bismarck's weight enormously.

Sir Joseph Boehm, R.A., is a tall, lithe man, with brown, curling hair, a flaxen moustache, and a remarkably keen and observant eye. He is a Hungarian by birth, but he is an Englishman by election and, we believe, letters of nationalisation. There is no harder woker in London, and no more conscientious one. As a general rule, he does from eight to ten hours' work a day. Eminently practical by nature, Sir Joseph dictates his letters to a shorthand secretary, whilst he models and evolves shapeliness and beauty out of formless clay. The sculptor pins his faith to horse-exercise as a means of keeping in good health. Every morning, and in all kinds of weather, he rides from seven till nine o'clock. An hour suffices for breakfast and reading letters, and at ten o'clock our leading sculptor is in his studio in the Fulham-road. Sir Joseph, as the recognised head of his profession, gets, of course, proportionately large fees. He was paid the sum of £10,000 for his great statue of Prince Albert. Sir Joseph is a Benedict, and has three daughters and a son. The tradition of genius is likely to be handed down to later generations. Sir Joseph Boehm is some fifty-seven years old, but looks twenty years younger.

Count Julius Szapary, the new Prime Minister of Hungary, is fifty-eight years of age. He belongs to an old family of nobles who rendered great services during the struggle with the Turks, and who have always held high offices in the Church, the Army, and the Civil Administration. He is an honest, hard-working, and well-meaning man, with limited vision, and exceedingly subject to external influences. His tenure of office is expected to be both brief and inglorious.

Wonders will never cease, exclaims a home paper. M. Henri Rochefort has lived the better part of a twelvemonth in a big town, without setting his social environment by the ears. But then the big town is London, and in London people have ceased, a couple of generations since, to call each other out. Politicians and journalists don't fight duels in Cockayne. M. Henri Rochefort lives as quietly in York-place, Regent's-park, as any church-going British bourgeois. The odd thing is that M. Rochefort has grown to like this respectable Metropolis—so very unlike the beloved Paris of his stormy youth. He has settled down to steady, hard work, writing his daily tale of "copy" for his Paris paper, and controlling it by the help of the post and the telegraph. The only thing old about M. Rochefort is the white colour of his big, stiff shock of hair. A man is as young as he feels, and M. Rochefort in his sixties feels twenty-five. The ex-Professor of Greek, Mr. John Stuart Blackie, who has stirred up Scotland in so many ways by his eccentricities and his genius, writes as brilliantly at the age of eighty as he did half a century ago. Here he is with a new book, in which he denounces "the multitudinous babblement and insolent centralisation of the British Parliament," and wants a Parliament for Edinburgh. The Professor's patriotism is of a narrow type that is dying out. Dialects and provincialisms must disappear in spite of all the Blackies. It is astonishing what an amount of vitality there is in the short, thin, meagre frame of the old Professor. He is so meagre that one would almost fancy a puff of wind would blow him over.

M. Constans, the Minister of the Interior, is one of the ablest men in France. He is essentially a "strong" man in point of character, as well as in mind. What his friends call his resolution, his enemies, and he has a good many, call obstinacy. There never was any love lost between him and his late chief, Prime Minister Tirard. Just seven weeks ago M. Constans was elbowed out of the Cabinet. In a fortnight the Cabinet itself disappeared—owing, in a large measure, to M. Constans's hostility—and in the new Cabinet (M. de Freycinet's) M. Constans resumed his former post.

M. Constans has done a really good, valuable stroke of work in his day. More than any other Frenchman, he may claim the glory of having pricked the Boulangist wind-bag. The Boulangists fear the Minister of the Interior as much as they loathe him. It's all one to M. Constans. M. Constans has seen a good deal of the world, in Eastern Asia as well as in Europe; and he has strong views on the future of France abroad, M. Constans has a look of quiet self-possession, caution, and (just a trace, perhaps) of cynicism. He has sufficient determination to put down the monster gathering in Paris on the 1st May. Possibly, however, though this is by no means certain, he may modify his plans before the twelfth hour.

Dom Carlos, the young King of Italy, bears a slightish outward resemblance to his maternal grandfather, Victor Emmanuel. Like the late King of Italy he is a Nimrod. His mother, also, is a first-rate sportswoman, and a crack shot. The love of hunting appears to be a hereditary trait in this family. Again, both mother and son have a marked characteristic in common with the present King of Italy—sympathy with the poor; sympathy of the practical sort, even when involving personal risk in haunts of disease.

Dr. Benson, the Archbishop of Canterbury, is a stout advocate of early rising, and practises in person what he preaches. He rises at six in summer, and a half-an-hour later in winter. And the Archbishop has a fixed period for going to bed as well as getting up. He retires regularly at twelve, and it must be pressing business, indeed, that keeps Dr. Benson from his pillow after that. The Archbishop has a very heavy bag of correspondence to deal with each day, and although he has, of course, an ample staff of secreteries, he insists upon seeing every letter before it goes off. His Grace is hardly more of an enthusiast for physical exercise than is Lord Salisbury, and is an indifferent walker—as most men of a studious turn are. But he is a very capable horseman, and keeps himself in condition by an hour and a half's gallop every day. Those who have seen the Archbishop taking his daily ride, will aver that the Archbishop means business in the saddle.

Princess Bismarck, many years ago, said that her husband cared more for his turnips than for politics. He has said as much himself hundreds of times during the last thirty years. "I hate politics," he told Mr. Motley, the historian of the Dutch Republic. Politicians he called "chatterers," and Parliament he stigmatised as the "House of Phrases." The sense of duty, of loyalty to the Hohenzollerns, had, according to Prince Bismarck's own repeated confession, more than natural inclination to do with his entry into politics. His wife loves the country and dislikes the town as much as the Prince himself does.

What can Lord Hopetoun have done to offend the pit and gallery? asks the *Star*. The papers say that the new Governor of Victoria was hissed by the popular parts of the house on entering the viceregal box at the Australian *debut* of Mrs. Brown-Potter on 1st March, an unprecedented demonstration of hostility on the part of Melbourne playgoers. Certainly, Lord Hopetoun's importation of a small army of flunkeys, arrayed in gorgeous liveries manufactured in Edinburgh, might be interpreted as an implied insult to a protectionist and ultra-democratic city like Melbourne, where the working man is truly king. It is certainly unfortunate that Lord Hopetoun should have created the impression at the outset of his Victorian career that his sympathies are anti-democratic, and that he means to make Government House the centre of an aristocratic and exclusive clique.

The ex-Queen of Naples has stables in the Champs Elysées and at Chantilly, and runs horses under an assumed name. The King, her spouse, is of a gentle disposition, and goes in for "dolce far niente." They live in an ordinary hotel.

SAD BUT TRUE.

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THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS (MOROCCO), NORTH AFRICA.—Mr. Harold Crichton-Browne, in a letter from the Atlas Mountains, says:—"The Kaid of Demnet treated us so well that we desired, on leaving, to make him some acknowledgment, and presented him with . . . . a bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' with which he was much pleased."—*The World*, September 12, 1888.

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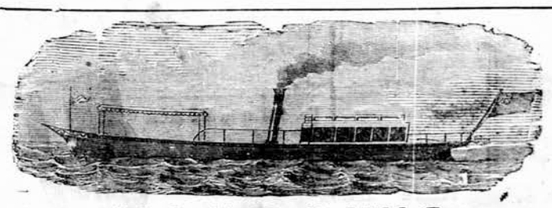

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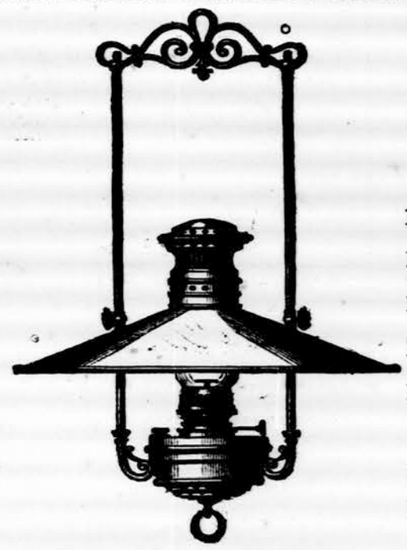

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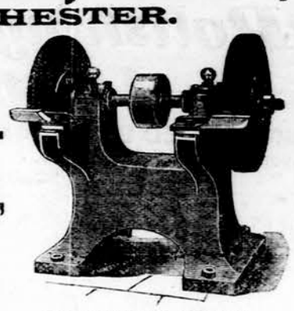

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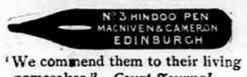

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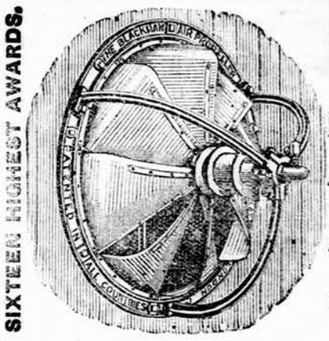

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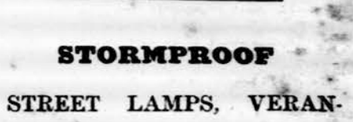

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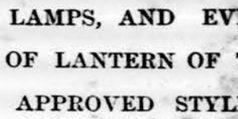

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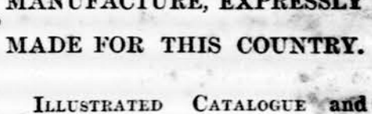

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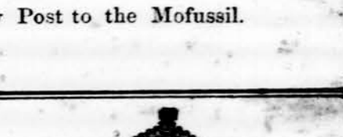

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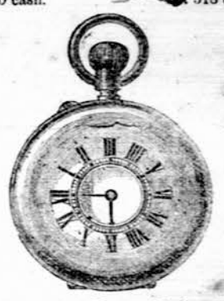

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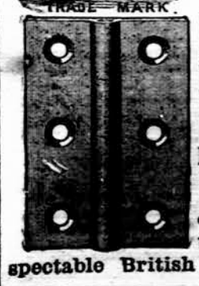

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